D SHOES.

LAMPS.

Boston Recorder.

MAX .- No. 14 --- Whole No. 1004.

bridge. The people from this and the neighboring towns, flocked there in countless numbers. I was urged again and again to go and hear the man and to invite him into my pulpit, but I kept my ground. I finally called a meeting of the church, and stated at length my reasons for not doing it. Some were satisfied and many were grieved. Perhaps I never so much tried the feelings of a majority of the church and people. The great argument in favor of my co-operating with Mr. Foote, was the wonderful success which attended his labors. He proclaimed his success by numbering some RELIGIOUS. TEN PROTRACTED MEETINGS IN

from the seven meetings? conductor proclaim at the t WestStockbridge Centre, out from the meetings,

must be understood, where he meetings, and saw the individu-

w times, probably in many in-single time, and had of course portunity of knowing their exer-as in the habit, the usual continu-

ich involve concessions. "Did

20 or 30 years ago, and if they they arrived at the height they

om is there for doubt, where

proclaimed his success by numbering some hundreds of converts as the fruit of his labors. I have already seen and conversed with at least thirty young persons in this town, who are cherishing a hope of having been converted under his ministry. You can easily conceive how I stand in their view." spectamation was made. Br, cors to disprove the particular fle will not deny, notwithstanding the will not deny notwithstanding the will not deny notwithstanding the will not make the will not make the will not be seen and the same length of time in the will not hear of the meeting at West but he will not hear of the meeting at West but herd no proclamation of the also observes in another did not hear Mr. Foote "procured. He was in the habit," saying, " There are so many whave submitted to God. I can their sincerity. Their subsedecide that," A few words on a Is there any essential differial and proclamated to the will not some of the factories in Stockbridge. He rarely preached a sermon, without throwing out sometime which was calculated to destroy the influence of ministers in the county, and to bring which was calculated to destroy the influence of ministers in the county, and to bring which was calculated to destroy the influence of ministers in the county, and to bring which was calculated to destroy the influence of ministers in the county, and to bring which was calculated to destroy the influence of ministers in the county, and to bring which was calculated to destroy the influence of ministers in the county, and to bring which was calculated to destroy the influence of ministers in the county, and to bring which was calculated to destroy the influence of ministers in the county, and to bring which was calculated to destroy the influence of ministers in the county, and to bring which was calculated to destroy the influence of ministers in the county, and to bring which was calculated to destroy the influence of ministers in the county. There has been a wonderful excitement occasioned by the novely of his manner, and he has proclaimed his meetings which was calculated to destroy the influence of min Most High? in other words, averts? He did not say absobe safely admitted.) that they for several weeks attended a religious meeting every evening, and the meetings have been de that, in a judgment of charity, to they hoped themselves to be, they hoped themselves to be, advantaging from Mr. Gates, who has advanced some errors, and nearly information from Mr. Gates, who has advanced some errors, and nearly information.

ing meetings, and looking to the spiritual concerns of my people in this trying time. Never
did I witness such an agitated state of feeling in
the public mind; some carried away with the
doctrines preached and the unscriptural measures pursued, and others filled with disgust.
More than thirty persons, and the most of them
young people, express a hope of having passed
from death unto life. Some of these appear to
have seen very little of their hearts, and I suspoot will endure but for a wiffe; and others,
who have before been instructed in the great
truths of the gospel, appear more like genuine
converts." d what was this out procuring equently, he was in the habit of estimating them; how else could there were "so many?" This M. Gaues proves that there were extravagant proclamations at the is, and there are other declara-

Nov. 2, he writes. " My time and my thoughts ser," he says, "merely aim at avagant accounts," &c., (and shading object of it) "it would had I would say amen to it, more with him in deprecating mer with him in deprecating and extravagant accounts," each the evils of hasty proclamation and breaking down all ecclesiastical order. I and breaking down all eclesiastical order. I believe we should survive the shock in this place, if he would leave the county. But he has had admittance into the meetinghouse in West Stockbridge, and tonorrow I understand, he is to commence his operations in North Adams, where he has been invited by Mr. T. the present minister of the place. After this he is to come to Laneshorough, &c.—All this keeps the man and his measures in view, and the ears of people constantly itching."

Nov. 22, he writes: "The course which Mr. Foote has taken since he came into the coun-

Foote has taken singe he came into the country is, in my apprehension, much to be deplored. Though he and his friends proclaim his success as being very great, he weakens the

ed. Though he and his friends proclaim his success as being very great, he weakens the hands of the settled pastors, and even does what he can to destroy their influence."

In these extracts, the excitement of the seven meetings is described as great and singular, and among other things, the conductor is spoken of once and again as having proclaimed his success by numbering hundreds of converts: and his friends are spoken of as having proclaimed his success as being very great likewise. His wonderful success was construed into an argument why Dr. Hyde should co-operate with him. ments, as will by and by he sed in the balances of the sanc-

do not now know these isfaction of any who have a distance, some evidence, and have from these secules. As further proof of the general course pursus there for doubt, where bundant? What strangers the shire in 1838 and 4, and 1 do not now know these isfaction of any who have a distance, some evidence wed. And here the veneral efficient, it is written in the Scriptures, that an oath for confirmation, it is omen an end of all strife. I would say the strangers and the strangers are given, and concerning one which will appear further on, that the subscribers have either made solemn onth before a magistrate, that the affidavits by them subscribed are true, or have assured me they will do so in case it becomes necessary.

one is alwards What strangers on substant which persons were promounded converts, when do not now how these substants of the substant which was an end of all strife. I would as a ward of many who have been the whore the whore the whore the whore Lexithogh sheal, shall be personal to the stiffs which will appear to the stiffs which will appear to the whore the whore Lexithogh sheal, shall be personal to the stiffs which will appear to the stiffs which will appear to the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were were therefore, in great to the stiffs with will appear to the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were which who will appear to the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were who which will appear to the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were were therefore, in great to the stiffs with which will appear to the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were were therefore, in great to the stiffs with which will appear to the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were who will be some to the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were who will be some to the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were the stiffs with which will appear to the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were the stiffs with which will appear to the stiffs with which will appear to the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were the stiffs with will appear to the stiffs with which will appear to the stiffs with the same state of feeling, who were the stiffs with with the same state of feeling, who were the stiffs with with the same state of fee reg day, for the week past, and all by converts, who had been charged in the party full. I have had converted and are yield in Law had converted and suppose to the young people, who think seemed religion. But I was made with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the churches in Berkmand with an insulation of error as the part to the

much together, and proclamation was made that 17, (I think that was the number,) had submitted, or were converted, or words to that effect: after all which there was singing."

And now, to make a remark or two before this witness proceeds further; would a man deeming it a small thing to make 2000 or 2500 converts yearly, probably be very cautious about proclaiming converts, were there not here a specimen of it? Can any fair prototype of such proceedings as took place at this prayer meeting, be found in the inspired history of Christ and his apostles? If any truly submitted to God, we ought to rejoice in it: there is no design of wounding their feelings: they did what many others would have done in the same circumstances. But would the human mind in such a situation probably act without embarrassment and confusion? And yet much more was done the situation probably act without embarrassment and confusion? And yet much more was done the processing the way of instruction, than was done

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here in the way of instruction, than was done
here in the way of instruction, than was done
here in the way of instruction, than was done
to the inquiry rooms, as will appear from the
testimony of this individual, and of the individuals which shall follow.

This witness proceeds, "I was at the inquiry
meeting on Saturday forenoon, the Saturday
preceding the close of the meeting at Stockbridge, in the hall of Mr. Whitmore's house,
where and in the two adjoining parlors on the
right and left, the inquiry meetings were held.
The substance of what was done in the hall, by
one of the assistants of Mr. Foote, was, to tell
the persons present they were sinners and must
submit to God. If they said they could not,
his reply was, they could, and submissson was
easy. They were urged to kneel down and
pray for themselves, or to say the publican's
prayer, the assistant kneeling down and praying with each a few words. All who did so,
and all who expressed that they had submitted
to God within twenty-four hours, were counted
converts. Between 50 and 60 were proclaimed
that day to have submitted to God; though to
make out so many, submissions which had occurred in the surrounding neighborhood were
included. Mr. Foote presided in the room on make out so many, submissions where had oc-curred in the surrounding neighborhood were included. Mr. Foote presided in the room on the right. During the meeting, a young man came out as though he had been driven, and in great passion. Mr. Foote said to him, "You had better speak for a coffin, for you will soon he exercised to an anytous meeting or mark."

make out so many, submissions which had occurred in the surrounding neighborhood were included. Mr. Foote precision in the room on the carried Mr. Foote precision in the room on the carried to the surrounding neighborhood were made and the surrounding neighborhood were made and the surrounding neighborhood were considered in the room on the carried to an anxious meeting on men's shoulders, feet foremost. The meeting lasted from about 10 to 12 o'clock."

Another witness attended the protracted meeting in Stockbridge. He affirm as follows:

"Having heard much of Mr. Foote's preaching and manner, I feit desirouts to see and hear for myself, and accordingly on the last Sabbath of the protracted meeting there, I, with others of my friends, went down. I was particularly desirous to see how the anxious meeting of the protracted meeting there, I, with others of my friends, went down. I was particularly desirous to see how the maxious meeting of the protracted meeting there, I, with others of my friends, went down. I was particularly desirous to the month of the protracted meeting there, I, with others of my friends, went down. I was particularly desirous to the month of the protracted meeting there, I, with others of my friends, went down. I was particularly desirous to the month of the protracted meeting there, I, with others of the protracted meeting there, I, with other of the protracted meeting there, I, w

four days previous to the Sabbath. The fore-going is a true statement of all the exercises of the auxious meetings. I attended—he asked no questions as to our feelings or our exercises,

have before been instructed in the great truths of the gospel, appear more like genuine converts."

But it is time to attend to the particular inquiry, whether 200 converts were proclaimed at the close of the protracted meeting at West Stockbridge centre, as having been made during that meeting. "I would suppose," Br.

Gaylord observes, "that from some source or [Ed. Rec.]

church aid parish affords.* That source would-be entitled to credence in any court whatever, civil or eglesiastical. In all our parishes there are some wea who carefully observe and treas-ure up facts, as they pass, possessed of memo-ries remarkably tenacious, versed in the history of the churches and communities to which they belong; a kind of chroniclers for their neighbors and fellow citizens. The testimony of one such man (as those accusomed to collect historical information will agree, to a transaction which and below citzens. The testimony of one such man (as those accusomed to collect historical information will agre,) to a transaction which he has witnessed, is more to be depended upon than the testimony of many persons, however intelligent and wellkisposed, of a different description, especiallywhere his testimony is positive, and theirs is negative. Such a man was my informer; a spirial friend of Br. Gaylord, and not at all unifiendly to Mr. Foote. I had occasion to apply be him, years ago, for facts respecting the history of West Stockbridge. About a year sing, I had occasion to call on him again for facts respecting the early ministers of that tows, and speht some time with him. While they he mentioned in conversation, unasked, that Mr. Foote proclaimed that 200 converts were made at West Stockbridge during the meeting held there; and he stated the very words is which the proclamation was made, and commended them, because he

and gave no explanations or instructions upon subjects connected with such a meeting. And I know there were others who went with the

sentiments and statements presented in the farewell address? How many declarations of numbers converted were there made from time to time by the conductor, which multitudes who attended his meeting, do not now remember? There is no great difficulty in explaining way this negative testiments, but it is admirated. away this negative testimony; but it is submit-ted to the intelligent and candid reader, whether the positive evidence, so definite as to the proc-lamation, the number proclaimed and the man-ner of proclaiming it, and so continued and ner of proclaiming it, and so continued and corroborated, must not stand.

But says Mr. Gates, after remarking that he

But says Mr. Gates, after remarking that he did not hear the proclamation of 200 converts; "I believe however, if facts were fully known, that would not be far from the truth," &c. In this declaration he refers directly to what was done during the eight days of the meeting. Br. Gaylord, however, as I have learnt in a recent conversation, does not believe any such thing, but its somewhat moderate in his views as the what was done during the continuance of the what was done during the continuance of the meeting. But here is Mr. Gates' belief, and he doubtless believes, as others do, that quite a number were converted at the subsequent pronumber were converted at the subsequent pro-tracted meeting at West Stockbridge Village, where he has his ecclesiastical connection. There was also a movement on the minds of people of the Methodist persuasion about this time, under their own appropriate ministrations, which was believed to have resulted in the con-version of souls. Now let the conversions at the Village and among the Methodists, together with occasional conversions, be added to the 200. To this amount add "between 4 and 500," published Nov. 2, 1833, "to have been brought, as was reasonably hoped," at Stockrought, as was reasonably hoped," at Stockbrought, as was reasonably hoped," at Stock-bridge, "in nine or ten days to how to Christ as their King and Saviour," the 150 proclaimed at Lee at the close of the meeting there, and the 17 the evening following at Lester and Avery's store; the 200 published as converted at or near the time of the meeting at Pittsfield; the 170 proclaimed at Lanesborough, and others published as converted afterwards while the published as converted afterwards while the work was going onward; the numbers represen-ted, though public proclamations were not made, as converted at North Adams and Williams-town, in the latter place very many; let all these items be put together, and where are all these converts? Mr. Gates has not found them all. Those who will take the pains to examine and compare, will find that he has not in any one place found converts enough to meet the proclamations, and reports made in one form and proclamations, and reports made in one form and another, and in several instances he has found very few. Should his statements be received without abatement, he has found only about as many in the county, after all his exertions, and all the aid of correspondents, as were published as converted in eight or nine days at Stock-bridge, while the seven meetings taken together has converted in eight or fine may at Sovenharder, while the seven meetings taken together lasted nearly a hundred days. Besides the concessions he has made, already noticed, he has by his own showing here evinced somewhat minutely, that hasty and extravagant accounts went out from the seven meetings. But his statements cannot be received without great tracted meetings were held, since their close, as though they were the fruits of those meeting though they were the fruits of those meetings, whereas many of those thus received, obtained their hopes elsewhere. I have evidence in my profession from authentic sources, which would lower down his statements exceedingly. It is not necessary to adduce it all here. The reader will probably be pretty well satisfied by a specimen from Lanesborough. Referring to Mr. Foote's meeting in that town, Mr. Gates says, on the authority of a correspondent; "As fruits of this meeting there have united with the Congregational church, 15, Baptists do. 18, the Congregational church, 15, Baptists do. 18, Episcopal 15; in all 48." (Mr. Field's number 29.) Besides, there are ten who would unite 29.) Besides, there are ten who would unite with the Methodist church if there was one in town—there were two converts from New Ash ford that prove to be worthy Christians—also, ten from Cheshire, and some from other towns,

ten from Cheshire, and some from other towns, and in Lanesborough 40 we hope are Christians, who for various reasons have not united with any church."

As to the number mentioned in this statement as given by Mr. Field, he gave the total numas given by Mr. Field, he gave the total number admitted to the Congregational church in 1833 and in 1834, up to July 1st, and admitted to the Baptist church from the close of May 1833 to the close of May in 1834, for reasons which appear in the essay and supplement compared, without undertaking to say precisely where they obtained their hopes. These two churches were considered as united somewhat in the extraction that the Research of the considered as united somewhat in the extraction that the same and th churches were considered as united somewhat in the protracted meeting, though the Baptists called it. An account of that meeting, signed by the clerk of the Baptist church, dated Feb. 5th, 1834, was published, in which it is said; "On Wednesday 224 [of January] the meeting was closed by a sermon from Mr. Fouc to the converts, about 170 in number," &c. (The reader will observe here, that those who had professedly or hopefully submitted to God during the meeting are expressly called converts.) The account adds, "Several conversions have occurred since the meeting," &c. These several conversions will doubtless counterbalance the conversions from others towns, concerning which the numbers are not given by Mr. Gates's correspondent. The number sgiven are 110, 60 short of the number proclaimed at the close of the meeting and afterwards published. are 10, 60 soft of the number proclaims at the close of the meeting and afterwards published; something of a reduction to begin with. How much greater reduction would have to be made, were all the items fully examined, I do not know; but the following letter from the do not know; but the following letter from the respected minister of the Congregational church, shows that some of the items are to be greatly reduced. The letter also reflects some light on the nature of the excitement which has prevailed in this county. Here is the letter:

"Lanesborough, 10th March, 1835.

Rev. D. D. Field, Dear Sir,—I have just

Rev. D. D. Field, Dear Sir,—I have just seen in the New York Evangelist an account of the results of a protracted meeting held in this town in January of last year. It is to be regretted that the author of that account had not taken pains to obtain from the proper sources more correct information. Fifteen are reported to have joined my church as fruits of that meeting. I remark that four of these were received by letter from other churches, and five indulged hope previous to that revival, leaving siz who refer their religious impressions to that meeting.

I know of but six or eight persons in my congregation who indulge a hope, who have not made profession.

Of sixteen families belonging to my congre-

gation or occasionally worshiping with it, where family prayer was commenced at the above mentioned meeting, six families continus it. mentioned meeting, siz families continue it.
The remaining les gave up that duty within a
few weeks, sometimes a few days, after it has
been commenced.

About heresty persons in my congregation

who gave the required pledge of their determination to serve God, renounced all presension to religion soon after the close of the meeting The Rev. Mr. Shaw of the Episcopal church

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

informs me, that an equal number in his coninforms me, that an equal number in his congregation gave expression of a similar determination at that time." (These are represented by Mr. Shaw, as now in a similar situation with the 20 in Mr. Hooker's congregation.) Mr. Hooker proceeds with the information from Mr. Shaw. "But eight persons have joined his church since that meeting, and the impressions of but two were received at that meeting. The Evangelist account makes fifteen. In regard to the forly converts mentioned," adds Mr. H. "who have not made profession, I will only say that many of the most intelligent of my church concur in my own surprise at that statechurch concur in my own surprise at that state-ment. The above mentioned defects excite

of the above remarks, &c. &c. Yours, &c. H. B. Hooker.' So much under the second question.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN OHIO.

onstitution of the Independent Congregational Union of the Western Reserve. Adopted at Williamsfield, October 29th, 1834.

Williamsfield, October 29th, 1834.

ART. I. This Association shall be known by the name of the Independent Congregational Union of the Western Reserve.

ART. H. The object contemplated by this union shall be, 1st. To unite more closely, in the bonds of Christian fellowship, the churches and members of which it is composed. 2dly. To promote the principles of reformation among them, and throughout the country. Sdly. To adout proper means for the nurouse of spreading adopt proper means for the purpose of spreading the gospel, and affording assistance to destitute churches. And 4thly. To give encouragement to persons of talents and correct Christian prin-ciples, to diffuse the knowledge of the Redeem-

ART. III. Any Christian church or churches, ART. III. Any Curistian church of churches, established upon apostolic or Congregational principles, and helieving in the fallen condition of man, and in that everlasting covenant of peace and redemption which God hath established with his people, in Christ, before the foundation of the world:—Or, in other words, toundation of the world:—Or, in other words,— If they believe that all men are in a deprayed, ruined, and condemned state by nature—That in infinite mercy and love, God sent his Son in-to the world to magnify the divine law and make it honorable, by fulfilling all its demands, and dying under its penalty or curse, as the substitute of sinners, that he might thereby work righteousness the sinner is freely justified and righteousness the sinner is freely justified and saved; inasmuch as it is unto or upon, or imputed to, all who believe: If they believe that Jesus Christ is the Supreme God, or as John expresses it, "the True God and Eternal Life:" That his atonement is all-sufficient, even able to save the very chief of sinners: And if they acknowledge hun to be their only Saviour, lawacknowledge him to be their only Saviour, have giver and king, believing that through his grace and the sanctifying influences of his Spirit, he will keep them by his mighty power through feith into eternal salvation: And that he will at last come to judge the living and the dead, and render to all men according to their deeds; And finally, if they have taken the Scriptures as their only guide in matters of religion: Any their only guide in matters of religion: Any such church or churches, on application, shall be admitted to all the privileges connected with

privileges, and on presenting themselves respec ively at the regular meetings of said union shall be admitted to deliberate and vote on any

nuestion which may come up for consideration.

ART, V. Persons who are known to preach
the gospel of Christ, and are favorable to those
views of divine truth for which we contend, are eligible to membership among us; but no one shall be admitted to full membership in this shall be admitted to full membership in this union, except at the regular annual or sent-an-nual meetings, and then only upon giving satis-factory evidence of entertaining correct views of divine truth, together with exhibiting proper qualifications for the discharge of his duty, and

ART. VI. Inasmuch as every Christian ART. VI. Innsmuch as every Christian church is acknowledged by us, to be competent to the management of its own affairs, therefore it is to be understood, that this association shall never presume to interfere with any internal concerns of the churches in any respect what-

hing of a legislative and judicial description, no case of discipline whatever, by appeal or other vise, shall be brought before it for either inves ply considered a member of this association which case, the laws of Christ's kingdom can b

which case, the laws of Christ's singuin can be fairly applied without infringing on the rights or liberties of any particular church.

ART, VIII. In the discussion of all subjects which may, in the Providence of God, he brought up before this union for defiberation, the Bibliochall be considered as the only standard of authority; all systems of human composition, of whatever kind, being considered as imperfect and without authority, and therefore entirely, inadmissible.

ART. IX. No resolutions or decisions of this Agt. IX. No resolutions or decisions of this union shall be considered as an authoritative or binding on the conscience; the law and testimony of God being considered by us, as possessing exclusive right to the high prerogative of regulating the mind and conduct of Christians and Christian churches.

Agt. X. For the purpose of preserving order at the results regular pregimes of this month of the control of the state.

at the regular meetings of this union, of keeping a correct statement of all its proceedings, and of carrying into effect the objects contemplated, there shall be chosen, at each regular meeting, a chairman, recorder, and treasurer, immediate-

ART. XI. Each member of this union, when going to and from its appointed meetings, shall bear his own expenses, at least so far as to be no charge upon the association.

ART. XII. The regular meetings of this union.

shall take place at least annually, and oftener if found necessary, and shall be held at the time and place fixed on at the last proceeding meet-

ART. XIII. This constitution can neither be AHI. This constitution can neither be altered nor amended, except at the regular meetings of this tunion, and then only with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members then present, after having submitted the question to their examination at the previous regular meeting, and after the respective churches have been fairly apprised of the contemplated alteration.

UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS. The Synodal Committee, in their Annual Cir-cular, dated Berthelsdorf, Germany, Oct. 21, 1834, give the following details of the Missions.

Summary View of the Missions for 1833. South Africa—The Mission experienced a large measure of the Divino blessing throughout the whole of the extended field which it occupies. similar institutions at Groeneston and Laminal almost every quarter, the Colonists manifested an increasingly favorable disposition; and, in their turn, partook of the religious advantages presented by our Missionary Institutions. Among the 300 Tambookie Settlers at Shiloh, were several to the control of the colonial and the co who had been led earnestly to inquire, what they must do to be saved. An incursion of plun-dering Corannas, which took place on the 9th of August, occasioned the inhabitants the loss of 400 head of cattle; and created such alarm in the minds of many, that they fled from the place.

The School for the Tambard from the place. the mass of many, that they ned from the passet.

The School for the Tambookie children was attended by the average number of fifty scholars, and Br. Bonatz was making satisfactory progress in the difficult Tambookie language.

British West Indies—The Abolition of Slavery

throughout the colonial dependencies of Great Britain having been decreed by the Imperial Parliament in the course of this year, our Mis-sionaries in the British West Indies looked forsonaires in the British West indice socked in ward to the immediate consequences of this benevolent enactment with the deepest interest, not, however, unmingled with anxiety. Through the merciful direction of the Lord, every thing appeared, however, to turn out into the furtherance of His Gospel. The excitement prevailing the property of the excitement prevailing the property of the excitement prevailing. all classes in Jamaica gradually subsided among all classes in Jamaica gradually subsided; our brethren found opportunities of extending their labors; and of establishing an eighth Station, near Malvern, which has been called New Bethlehem. The Mission in Antigua proceeded in an analysis that course and the blessing of the Lord continued to rest upon it. The restoration of the Settlements of Sharon and Mount Tabor, in Barbadoes, was followed by an increased designs of the transport of the superposition Neuron Populary Neuron Popul are on the part of the surrounding Negro Population to hear the Word of Salvation, whereby iation to hear the Word of Salvation, whereby the Missionaries were greatly encouraged. The frequent earthquakes experienced in the island of St. Kirts produced a similar effect on the in-labitants of all classes; and the auditories at the New Station of Bethel, as well as at the two older Settlements, were numerous beyond formolder Settlements, were numerous devolutions er experience. The unexpected departure of Br. S. Wright, at Montgomery, in Tobago, tended in some measure to impede the progress of the Mission in that island, as only one Brother could be stationed there during the remainder of

the year.

Danish West Indies—Our Brethren in the Danish West Indies were cheered in their work, by the concourse of new people, who thronged to the Seven Settlements; and by the return of many excluded persons, who gave signs of true many excluded persons, who gave signs of true penitence: this circumstance they could not but consider as among the blessed results of the Ju-bilee Celebration in August of the preceding year. They had, however, to mourn over the loss of several of their number, who were called into eternal rest, by means of the yellow fever. The departure of Br. Klingenberg, a member of the Superintending Conference, was a subject of purious statement.

a less serious description, prevented our Breth-ren in Surinam from availing themselves, as often and extensively as they wished, of the facili-ties afforded them by the Netherland Society for the Spread of the Gospel, for visiting the Ne-

grees on the more distant plantations,

North America—The determination of the

Authorities of Upper Canada to distribute in fitare their annual Government allowance to the members of the small congregation of Delaware Indians at New-Fairfield, was a subject of great satisfaction to the Missionaries, masmuch as promised to obviate many temptations to sensual indulgence. The Missionaries, who had been compelled to quit their interesting Settlements in the territory of Georgia, found a suitable place of refuge on the confines of the neighboring state of Tenoesee; whence they were able, to their great joy, to visit the members of their dispersed faceks of believing Cherokees.

Labrador—The winter was of unusual severi-

Laurator—The winter was of unious severy ty and duration, and distress of various kinds was hereby occasioned. An additional source of anxiety to our Brethren was the effect pro-duced upon the unstable minds of some of the Christian Esquinaux, by the seductive or mali-cious representations of the Southlanders, who into the neighborhood of the Settle nents of Nain and Hopedale. Considerable pr gress was made toward the completion of the Station had still to lament the comparative indifference of their northern visitors to the messag

Greenland-The Centenary Jubilee of the Mission in Greenland was celebrated on the 19th and 20th of January in all our Four Congregations, with evident blessing to both old and young; although many Greenlanders residing young; among many recent agencies resume it the out-places were deprived of a share in the solemnities of the festival, by the extreme in-clemency of the season. Many tokens of Chris-tian Affection, received from their Brethren and Friends in Europe, were distributed on this oc-casion; and filled the hearts, both of Missiona-ries and Converts, with thankfulness and joy. The impression made on those who took part in the collection will not result be afficial. the celebration will not easily be effaced

General Summary of the Missions. Stations, 42—Mi sionaries, including Females 214—Converts, 44,479; of whom 3099 are Hot tentots and other Natives of South Africa, 38,316 are Negroes and Persons of Color, 349 are Indians, and 2715 are Esquimaux and Greenlanders: of the whole number, 15,518 are Communicants.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SILESIA. - A letter united church. The Prussian authorities having repeatedly declared that no man was under any obligation to accede to the Union, the real point in controversy is, whether the introduction of the new agenda was a necessary consequence of the Union or not. The authorities say, no; but the Lutherans of the opposition say, yes. As to the event at Hornigern, the collection can be responsible to the control of or or children as the response circumstances: Attached the control of the control of the control of the work. But speaking within bounds, we may say, that from 70 to 100 of our children as who laws as the response circumstances: Attached have in a judgment of charity been may say, that from 70 to 100 of our children following are the previous circumstances:—Attempts had been for a long time made to convince the pastors and the communities that there was no desire to commit any violence upon their consciences, or upon the free exercise of their religion. Remonstrances, however thaving failed in inducing them to accept the agenda, it was thought necessary to have recourse to severer measures. Several pastors, who had in vain been subjected to disciplinary penalties, were suspended from their functions, and replaced by vicars who introduced the agenda, it was integrit measures. Several pastors, who had in vain been subjected to disciplinary penalties, were suspended from their functions, and replaced by vicars who introduced the agenda, and Government turned its attention particularly to Hornigern, whose pastor was ost prominent in his opposition to the agen-

The evident success which attended the Infant School at Gnaneuthal led to the establishment of similar institutions at Groenekloof and Elim. School at Gnaneuthal led to the establishment of with two pieces of cannon, and 100 cavalry, having received orders to proceed to Ha—(the having received orders to proceed to Ha—(the place is not further indicated,) found assembled there a great number of persons who seemed disposed to repel force by force. The summons disposed to repel force by force. The summons issued by the officer in command of the troops not being attended with success, the cavalry received orders to charge. The groups dispersed, and some persons were wounded. When the church, which had been shut up and occupant to the feasing was onen by force, the pied by the fanatics, was open by force, the ejected clergymen were brought in, and they celebrated Divine Service without a congregation, the inhabitants of the neighboring comunes having refused to attend the ceremo for the disciples of this sect are spread over al the provinces, and the fire still lies covered under the ashes. In the assemblage at Ha-, there were strangers. We are assured that the there were strangers. We are assured that the political tranquillity of the country has not been at all compromised."—Brussels Morn. Herald.

Revivals.

WINDSOR, VT .- From a letter from Rev. E. Hutchinson to the Editor of the Christian Warchman, dated, Windsor, March 7th, 1835. Soon after my removal here, indications became apparent that a work of grace was about to commence. There was an unusual spirit of prayer in the church, and a very serious atten-

to the word in the congregation, any in October last, a protracted meeting commenced, which continued with interest twenty days. In this, the different denomina-tions in the village united. The preaching was rions in the village united. The preaching was principally performed by the Rev. Mr. Burchard, whose whole time has been devoted to such meetings, for a number of years. Though I could not conscientiously approve of all the measures, which were introduced in this meeting, still believe that good was agroundlished. Earn believe that good was accomplished. For a bear upon the consciences of men, and many Christians had a spirit of agonzing prayer for sinners. Therefore, as we might reasonably expect, the Spirit of the Lord came down. How ing, I am not able to say. When this special

effort closed, it was supposed by many, that a reaction would follow, which would speedily terminate the revival. But I am happy to say, that it was far otherwise.

The church, over whose interests I am permitted to watch, began to feel that the continuace of the work, so far as means are concerned, depended on their efforts. Therefore they ed, depended on their citoris. I nectore they endeavored to work as faithfully, as though their exertions alone would convert sinners; and at the same time to depend on the Lord as entirely, as though they had done nothing—And their labors were not is van in the Lord. Such a winter, I have never before witnessed. Scarcely a day has passed for four months, without increasing the number of joyful con-

from mere animal excitement. In addressing the impenitent, the effort has been first to conaddressing vince the understanding, and then to

to the heart. erefore the cases of conviction have gen erally been characterized by clear views of the holiness, and justice of the divine law, and a

grent self-loathing.

The whole number received since November, is seventy-nine. Nearly twenty more have been received as candidates for baptism, and many others are indulging hopes in the Saviour, who will probably soon follow. Not far from fifty

will probably soon follow. Not far from fifty have united with the Congregational church, and about thirty with the Episcopalian.

I rejoice to say that the work is still going on. The voice of inquiry is yet heard. Especially in some parts of the town, the prospects are more encouraging than at any former period. The Temperance cause in this place has been greatly strengthened by this revival, thus show. greatly strengthened by this revival, thus show ing that the cause of Temperance and the cause of Christ are intimately connected.

IN COMMON SCHOOLS .- The Ct. Observer quotes the following from the annual Report of the Superintending committee of schools in Boscawen, N. H., read in town meeting. Your Committee are able to state from per-sonal knowledge, that there were not more than

two or three schools in town the past which did not partake of the spirit and fruit of which did not particle of the spirit and fruit of religious revival. Out of 16 young men em-ployed as Teachers, 10 were professedly pious, when they began their schools; and two others became hopefully so before their schools closed: making 12 who have been very active, and have effected much in various ways for the promotion of the temporal and eternal interests of your children. of 16 young men em your children. In almost all our schools, there has been evi

deat seriousness and inquiry;—many of both sexes have been under deep convictions of sin, and in more than half of all our schools we have witnessed the converting grace of God. In some three or four:—in one eight or ten;—another 10;—in another 12 or 13, and in one other 20—being about half of the children who composed a large district school.

Now, with such instructors, in addition to all

other means; and with such an influence from the Spirit of Grace, we should expect a ready attendance at school---complete subordination to school-laws---suspension of common punishments, and a very happy deportment towards superiors and equals. And for all this we can be specious account of the late schism in the church in Silesia, which led to the occurrences at Hornigern already noticed. These differences arose from the opposition made by a great number of the townships and the Lutheran elergy to the introduction of the new agenda (regulations) ordained on the 28th February last. A second cause of opposition was the extreme repugnance of the Lutherans and their pastors to what is called the Union, a mensure enforced by the Government of Silesia, as well as by the other States of Germany, whereby the autheran and reformed mode of worship are united, and of the communities to such of the left of the communities to such of the clergy as attempt to compel them to join the of the 17th inst. from Breslaw, gives the fol- superiors and equals. And for all this we can clergy as attempt to compel them to join the united church. The Prussian authorities have which has been cherished in our schools the

BLADENSBURG, MD. - We have been favored by a gentleman of this city with the perusal of a letter from a friend in Bladenshurg, giving a brief account of a powerful work of the Spirit in da,"

[Lond. Patriot.]
It appears by the last accounts from Germany that some disturbances have broken out in Silesia, but not of a political character. They have originated with a finatical sect, called the Pictists, who have in many places ejected the established clergy from their churches, being at the same time supported by large bodies of the people. The following letter from Breslaw, dated Jan. 2, and which appears in the last number of the Sudian Mercury, shows that the Prussian authorities have been obliged to adopt decisive measures against these fanaties:—

"The affair of our Pictists has assumed news"

"The affair of our Pictists has assumed news"

brief account of a powerful work of the Spirit in that place. The letter is dated Feb. 24th. A bott for the propers. The work is described as extensive, sending its halowed influence to almost every family in the village. "Almost the whole village," the writer states, had been excited; many were seeking the salvation of their soulis. Nor was it confined to the village, but extended to the neighborhold around. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches were both greatly refreshed by it. About 40 were added to the latter. The accessions to the former, in which the good work was still going on, were not mentioned by the writer.

"The affair of our Pictists has assumed news"

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, April 3, 1835.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF ROMAJISM.

Protestant writers have been abundantly cenred, for bringing forward facts concerning the character of the Roman Catholic eligion in other ages and countres, as proofs of the true character of that religion. We do not admit the justice of the censure; for if thatchurch is as it pretends, infallible, it must be the same in all ages, and in all countries. But it present, we do not wish to insist upon this. We will look at the moral influence of that rligion, as it exists in Massachusetts, in the fist half of the year 1835.

There are those, who are willing to bear ter mony, or at least, to express opinions, in its The Unitarian "Ministers a Large" in this city say, in their report to the " Frater nity of Churches :"

The Catholic poor have generally been em-The Cathone poor have generally seen embedding the behavior of the city, both public and private, on equal rems with the Protestant poor. It is highly descrable that there should however be employed among them a number of ministers at large of their own denomination. No one but a Catholic dergyman a be expected to have that acquaintance tem, and influence over the spensable in every well directed endeavor improve their condition. We have beard ith pleasure that three priests have been ap-ointed by the Bishop to take charge of as pointed by the Bishop to take charge of as many districts in the city, with particular re-grence to the situation and wants of their com-

In a defence of this passage, published in the Boston Observer of Jan. 2d, Rev. Dr. Tuckerman says:

Two or three years ago therefore, I called upon Bishop Fenwick, and begged him to ap-point a visiting minister for the poor of our Catholic population, whose condition can be known only by seeing them it their babitations. Carnone population, known only by seeing them in their habitations. I expressed to him my strone conviction, that more might thus be done to also these poor fellow beings from their degratation, to recover them from intemperance, to excite them to industry and providence, and to ging them into a condition at once of virtue and comfort, than by any other agency. And, mercover, I offer-ed my services, in co-operation with those of d my services, in co-operation with his clergy, for these objects

od again: vish that the priest should visit the poo Catholic, and especially the improvident and intemperate Catholic, that he may minister to terrible sufferings of the former, and save ion sense and common humanity, would be not speak to the intemperate very much as Protestants would speak to him; and speak with more effect than any of us?

These passages speak no equitocal language on the point before us. They plainly teach that, in the opinion of the writers the moral influence of the Roman Catholic religion in Boston is good. Is that opinion correct?

Our readers will be better able to judge, after reading certain passages from the "Literary and Catholic Sentinel," the religious newspi per of that denomination. In the Sentinel of Feb. 21, in an article headed . St. Patrick's Feb. 21, in an article nearly by a Day in Boston," we find the following:-

Day in hoston," we and the following:— Frigid and passionless, indeed, should that austere philosophy be, which would deny the Irish laborer those simple gratifications of un-sophisticated and unsuspecting nature. The sumy day of festive enjoyment sellom dawns sunny day of testive enjoyment setion dawns for him,—and, when it does, we must not, therefore, be surprised, that during the national passover, if he should unconsciously stray he-yond the ambiguous and contracted bounds laid down on the map of mock-morality, by those own on the map of mock-moral style them-anting hypocrites, who arrogantly style them-anting hypocrites. This venial trans canting hypocrites, who arrogantly style themselves Temperance Societies. This venial transgression is, however, a license which these demure and deceptive religionists are unwilling to allow to the tired and depressed workman; for these false guardians of morals, not satisfied with restricting and moderating the passions, would also in the misanthropic spirit of the ancient stoics, totally eradicate them from her ncient stoics, totally eradicate them from ha-can feeling. But let these cold and chilling disciples of dogmatic temperance, learn to prac-tice what they so insolently preach; let charity subtilize to the consistence of liberality, the vile abtilize to the consistence of liberality, the vile and irrational spirit which now actuates the Bible mongers, and the trading saints of temperance, in this state. What right have they, we would ask, to dare to dictate to intelligent men, who despise and decry their culpible and unwarrantable assumption of the duties of moral censors, to prescribe for our voluptuous appetities?

Again, in the Sentinel of March 7, we read: INTEMPERANCE. - In giving publicity to the joined communication, we must say, that le we indignantly repudiate that dorrine of temperance, which prescribes a general absti-nence from ardent liquors, we yet freely concur in the opinion of our correspondent, hat the most malignant evils which sever the moral ties of society.

ble temperance principles, not graduated on the rational scale of social morality. No member of that pestiferous association of assumed virtue, can have a more invincible abhorience to the beastly vice of drunkenness than we; but w would smite, a la Ham, the face of any fanat fellow of the banditti who should have the da ing insolence to tell us, that we committed a moral crime, by slaking our thirst with a mode-rate draught of ale or brandy.

These passages are enough to decile the

ation of the Catholics throughout the New England States, that the following is the dispensation granted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop to the Faithful," &c. Yet further: at the celebration of St. Patrick's day, by the "Young Friends of Ireland,"

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The Rev. Mr. Healy rose and said: Gentleen, while we gratefully remember the patriot on of Ireland on the other side of the Atlantic, son of Ireland on the other side of the Atlantic, certainly we will not forget these, her patriots, who have crossed it to shed amongst us, the lustre of literature and talents: I will therefore propose the name of our distinguished guest, George Pepper, Esq., the true Irish patriot, who unites the eloquence of a Cicero to the glowing warmth of an Irish heart.

Mr. Healy, is one of the R. C. priests of this city. This toast was given about one month after the first attack on temperance above quoted -Once more: at "O'Connelville, Providence, R. I." the Rev. Constantine Lee set forth "a banquet" on St. Patrick's day. We quote from the "regular toasts:-

quote from the "regular toasts:—

10. George Pepper, Esq.; the patriotic, eloquent, and spirited editor of the Boston Literary and Catholic Sentinel; let his works as an historian and a biographer of Ireland, speak his praise. [Tune, Carolan's farewell to music.

The Sentinel adds, "On this toast, which was received with load greetings, being given.

was received with loud greetings, being given, Rev. Mr. Lee took occasion to c the literary talents and patriotic feelings which distinguished Mr. Pepper, as the editor of the Irish Shield and Catholic Sentinel." It is as evident, then, as anything need be,

that the Roman Catholic clergy are pleased with the character of the Sentinel, and wish to sustain an extend the influence of its Editor. They are his endorsers; and his influence or the cause of temperance is such as they approve. They, like Mr. Pepper, are ready to condemn excessive intemperance;" but they "repudiate," and do not wish their people to practice, "that doctrine of temperance, which prescribes a general abstinence from ardent liquors." Such is the legitimate inference from the facts before us; and we are unable to find, or to hear of any body who has found, one particle of evidence that this inference is incorrect. If such evidence exists,-if any event in the history of any one of them can be founed, showing willingness that the Catholics should practice total abstinence from ardent spirits, let it be As it is, we must judge according to the facts

before us, by which they are convicted of favoring the use of ardent spirits. And from that use, we know, flows, inevitably, intemperance, poverty, disease, and crime. There is not a single form of immorality, which the use of ardent spirits does not promote; not one, which they, by their treatment of this subject are not promoting. While they treat this subject as they now do, the sum total of their noral influence is, necessarily, bad, In due time, we intend to show the direct in-

fluence of Popery, in Boston, in 1835, in promoting some other vices. But enough for o Let the friends of Temperance look to it. Let them understand and consider, that here is an obstacle to their success; that here is a population, kept by their religious teachers out of the reach of the Temperance reformation. friends of temperance, of every religious name, understand, that in upholding the Poperv which now exists in Boston, they uphold one of the pillars of the temple of alcohol. Let all feel motion of good morals. Let these truths excite any form of ill-will, towards the Catholic popu- essary, when he saw them making " mistakes" lation, but-vigorous efforts to save them from the ruin, into which their spiritual guides are leading them. -A writer in the Daily Advertiser, who

signs himself "a County Cavan Man," says :-The ever to be deployed exertion of the Cath. The ever to be deplored exertion of the Catholic Sentinel agninist temperance in every sense of the word, will render any effort entirely unavailable, particularly with the Catholic population of our city. Previous to the arrival of the editor of this paper among us, there was a very strong disposition in the minds of some of my countrymen to favor the formation of an "Hibernian Temperance Society," that thereby we might more effectually call out all those who is might more effectually call out all those who is any measure felt themselves included under the above name—and was in hopes, that, as a body, our influence would be more general and have a better effect on that class for whom we would more particularly labor in the cause of temperance. I am, however, greatly couraged by the inelancholy fact that the ence of the Sentinel has already produced ence of the Sentinel has already produced a bad effect, and goes directly to counteract every movement in favor of temperance. I know man who seemed much interested in this excellent cause, and who expressed their favorable opin-ion of the attempt to form an Irish Temperance Society, and were heartily willing to co-operate in any way best designed to promote the object; but, who, from a constant perusal of the Senti-nel, have been so deluded as unbesitatingly to pronounce the whole a chimera, a mere scheme got up for political intrigue. Thus it will be seen that whatever may be the private opinion of the Editor of the Sentinel on this subject, the of the Editor of the Sentinel on this subject, the influence which his paper has exerted on a majority of its readers, is fraught with evil and tends directly to foster intemperance. The Sentinel seems to overlook the existence of various societies in Ireland, many of which are headed by Roman Catholic Bishops and Priests—and who advocate with a holy zeal this most humane and benevolent cause. Nor does he humane and benevolent cause. Nor does he appear to recognise the fact, that in the States of New York and Maryland there are Irish Temperance Societies, and, (to use the words of a friend who has recently wrote me on the subject,) are in a most flourishing condition

But this writer does not intimate that a single member of R. C. clergy of this city is displeased with the course of the Sentinel,

REVIVALS.

If Christians in the United States expect reone of the agencies, through which the induence of that church is exerted. Its influence is a part of the influence of that church. Without the assent of the Roman Catholic clergy, it could not live a day. Let them, or let Bishop Fenwick alone, but speak the word, and its patronage is gone at once, and it dies an instant death. They know this. The Editor of the Sentinel knows it. Every body knows it. The Bishop and priests, therefore, who are able to vivals to spread, and prevail, till the world is

from all their pulpits, To THE WORK. Let them lead on, where the Lord will go with them and make bear his arm, and I, for one, will follow. Only let them GO ON, and let us have the United States converted to God, and let all minor exercises.

questions cease.

If not, and if revivals do cease in this land, If not, and if revivals do cease in this land, the ministers and churches will be guilty of all the blood of all the souls that shall go to hell in consequence of it. There is no need that the work should cease. If the church will do all her duty, the millenium may come in this country in three years. But if this writing letters is to be kept up, filling the country with suspicions and jealousies, if it is to be always so, that two thirds of the church will hang back and do nothing but find fault in time of revival, the curse of God will be on this nation, and that becurse of God will be on this nation, and that be- such as he judges to be in fore long .- Mr. Finney's fifteenth Lecture, in the N. Y. Evan.

We will tell Mr. Finney how to stop this writing letters." Let Evangelists and others "give up" doing things, which cannot be told of without exciting "suspicion and jealousy in regard to revivals." Then "this writing letters" will cease of course. This would be a much better way than to insist that, when many wrong things" are done in the name of the Holy Ghost, no one shall say a word If all who publish what is "calculated to ex-

cite suspicion and jealousy in regard to revivals" are to be condemned, Mr. Finney himself will hardly escape. How, on that principle, will This country has no susp he justify the present paragraph, in which he growing rich. Impoverishe insists that no one must write "letters from ities! Nonsense. The Berkshire," concerning "errors," the existence thodox churches in Bost of which he does not pretend to deny? If his more to their capital last doctrine be proved correct-if revivals are of gifts, than the sum total of the such a nature, that the "mistakes" and "er- ities" of the nation. In New Y rors" and "wrong things" done in them cannot be pointed out without stopping them, who terrible rate still. Riches, not be will think well of revivals? Who is more guilty of bringing suspicion upon revivals, than the man who maintains that they will not bear examination-that the very attempt to ascertain and point out the faults which prevail in them, must of necessity be fatal to their continuance For our part-cold and inefficient as we may be,-we would not have penned a sentence, so " calculated to excite suspicion and jualousy in regard to revivals," on any consideration.

But perhaps we shall be told, it is not the writing letters," by itself, but the "standing still," which stops revivals. We reply to accus ministers and churches of "standing still," without evidence that they are guilty of it, is slander; and he who accuses them of it, without producing the evidence, or even intimating that e has it, must not be surprised if others think him somewhat reckless in his assertions. . Motion, and moving with Mr. Finney, are not exactly identical.

But "this writing letters"-"so did not Paul." Did he not? We supposed that he wrote at least one letter, in which he spent several chapters in pointing out the "mistakes" and "errors" and wrong doings of a very imperfect way, before he proceeded to "show a more excellent way." Paul had no idea of going into the pulpit and crying " to the work," and saving that nothing was necessary in order "GO ON" in a course of making "mistakes" and committing "errors," and doing "wrong things," while endeavoring to secure the conversion of souls. Nor, so far as we are informand remember, the absolute necessity of the ed, did he think it possible for preachers and conversion of Catholics, in order to the proenergetically and rapidly, as to leave their faults -not one sentiment of hatred, or contempt, or behind them. He certainly did think it necesand doing "wrong things" as a part of their religion, to "write letters" exposing their "crrors:" and what is more, Infinite Wisdom has sion of Catholies, by teaching then seen fit that those "letters" should be preserved for our instruction.

The assertion, that if all had labored like a few of those who, instead of "standing still and writing letters from Berkshire," have "made mistakes," and "committed errors," and "done wrong things," " there would not now have been an impenitent sinner in the land," is a very bold one. How did the preacher know that? In what part of the Bible did he find it? Or did be speak by inspiration? Or does he allow himself, in the pulpit, to put forth his own fallible opinions, as if they were the very truth of God?

These lectures contain much that is excellent and on ministers who are far more easily moved to good than to evil, they may produce a happy influence. But they also contain much that is far from the truth. He who subjects his character to their entire influence, will probably be very zealous for revivals; but in promoting them, he will make mistakes, commit errors, and She will leave Boston for do wrong things, and condemn as cold and dead and inefficient, every man who endeavors to show him his faults; while he will be perfectly willing to "follow" any one, who will lead him just where he is resolved to go.

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES .- We have the pleasure, says the Oriental Christian Spectator for October, of recording the arrival in Bombay on the 10th uit, of the Rev. Messrs, Graves and Munger, missionaries, and Messrs. Hubbard and Abbott, assistant missionaries, with their wives, and Misses Graves and Kimball, They form a much needed, and very acceptable, reinforcement to the American mission this Presidency. We are sorry that Mr. Graves's health has not profited much by his visit to his native country. His return to India in his present state, is at once a striking proof of his zeal for its interests, and of the kind regard to his feelings entertained by the missionary body with which he is connected. The American churches, we are happy to observe, are still continuing vigorously to extend their foreign operations

REPORTING LECTURES .- If any person will try it once, he will see that it is impossible to take short notes of long lectures, as we do, and then write them out in full, and do it with rapidity and without an opportunity for or standing still, and writing letters from Berkshire, let ministers who there are going wrong, just buckle on the harness and go forward, and show us a more excellent way. Let them teach us by their example how to do better. I do not deny that we have made mistakes, and committed errors. I do not deny that we have made mistakes, and misapprehensions—some things said understood, however, that there are many mistakes, and committed errors. I do not deny that there are many things which are wrong done in revivals. But is that the way to correct it, bretheren? So did not Paul. He corrected his bretheren by telling them kindly that he would show them a more excellent way. Let our brethren take hold and go forward. Let us hear the cry

with all our errors we are a This is probably as favorable

can honestly he given of the bu ing for religious newspapers know it to be more favorable reporting deserves. Those w of public meetings for correoften he greatly deceived. who have formed their opin ican Union," from the publishe proceedings at its formatic No reporter can give every

He must select from the thir judge correctly, he must have subject himself,-for feeling partial; yet he must be ald feelings of the speakers. A qualifications are united, is reports may be implicitly to

mercantile business in Pl witnessed during the

So it is, according to the southern cities. So it ens to be our ruin. In truth, put and each other for our religio sometimes done, is as absurdly is wicked.

AMERICAN UNION, for the Rel provement of the Colored Race -T the formation of a Boston autiliary was Monday evening, as notified in or ac. mittee was appointed to prepare a coast presented at an adjourned meeting

NEW ORLEANS. - At a Convention of pal Church, from the States of Masage. and Alabama, Rev. FRANCIS HAWES, D tor of St. Thomas Church, New York Bishop of the three States, composing a S Diocese .- It is expected Dr. II. wall mis leans his future residence. A letter à states that Rev. Mr. Parker was going o ly, the clamor against him had ceased worship would soon be finished. R les Church, a Baptist, from Vermont, labors there sometime since; and la Matht, of the Methodist church, has this, with the movement against gar promises well.

INCREASE OF POPERY IN THE USE disseminate among Romansts to of the gospel. Such effort, con blessing, will not be in God-has renounced the super pery; and become a hopeful sub-kingdom of God. [5]

We have heard of half a dozen such within a few weeks. The reform time of Luther, consisted mainly in our correspondent, "T. S. W.

of Publication" of Miss Reed's book. " several loathesome articles" in the nel, say of the Editor of that paper. sition, in the opinion of the Commit give him in keeping with other st Grand Jury of Suffolk

"EVERYWHERE SPOKEN AGAI dox Congregationalism is a system spoken against" by those who t as every other system is. Queryworth while to brag of it, as the abo other systems do !

The Bangor .- The fine steams on Friday afternoon. Thus gor and the intermediate port and back to Boston weekly.

And, it should be added, sible for her owners to go to Bangor travelling on the Sabbath. Was this don Sabbath-keeping stockholders to sell th

THE VANS CONTROVERSY .- Mr. cerning a weekly allowance to We a certain firm, is incorrect. It o additional certificates for "the l We admitted these advertises they concern the interests of Rev. Dr whom all our renders love; because makes the state a great deal of pense annually, and this was de effectual way to stop it; and became er needs the pay for the advertisens published as much as we think need two first purposes, we forego the may have room for other matter, table to our readers.

THE BERKSHIRE MEETING Occupy more room than we could a vill find the statements interesting profit from them. Others are re for, we suspect, there will be no long

THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERA Are invited to examine three page; also those on the Moral Inducati and on Public Worship.

Nominations. Lieut. Gav. Armanol lection, and at a legislative Whit can Wm. P. Walker, of Lanex, has been his place. In some parts of the state, the indications of a disposition to name strong for Governor.

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April 3, 1825 PROJECTED ALTERATION

ming the amount of rate of entires in the metropolis, and missued requiring that an as the various permits made on of spirits sent to each in elee months, from which printed the intention of the Gov and to be charged for lice and consumption of the hird was visited yesterday, above alteration taking place in terms of the greatest We commend this plan to m of all legislators who grant suggest an addition. Let it be mischief, on an average, a gal of that, multiplied by the num ch establishment, be the prior

NEW PUBLICA ber Sons. Boston, John pp. 271. [Am. Popular Libr. Indispensable as an Appendig by all means to be republished and Germany. Many a Yankee fortable confirmation of his ow-ing it in print. The descri-See, for example, the "pastor

See, for example, the "pastor lege scrape," Domesticated Animals, conside Civilization and the Arts. direction of the London S. Christian Knowledge. Revise Popular Library. Boaton, 1835. pp. 268. [Juvenile] The subject is one on which uninteresting. Such of the namined are well done. pertrait of what are called us they appeared in the Coursin the years 1833—4. By a N. Tuttle. 1835.
This pamphlet of 21 pages

il. with permission to lesse; which we have done bject, we can make no public Practical Education. By Mari of " Letters for Literary Richard Lovell Edgeworth, A. Completed in one volume per and Brothers, 1835. pp.

A well known work, arks; defective, as a treatise pensable to a complete librar Worcester's Select Hym With two hundred and seventy al Pieces added—has just been & Brewster. This edition will nient for persons who have editions of Watts alone; as Mi Hymns from this selection.

SPIRITUAL DESPOTISM .entitled,

"Spiritual Despotism. By ural History of Enthusiasm."

1 The present Crisis of Cheeral Conditions of Hierarchical (Ancient Hierarchies, and th Rudiments of Church Polity, Spiritual Despotism. VI. Era Civil and Ecclesinstical Power Ascendant, or Dog days of VIII. Spiritual Despotism su Tyranny. IX. Present Dispara ister of Religion. X. General

"COLONIZATION HERALD Committee of the Pennsylvania zation Society have issued proporty paper, at one dollar per and "Colonization Herald." The

Society declares, Art. 2. The objects to white

lst. To provide for civilizing a 1st. To provide tor eventualing can, through the direct instrumigrants from the United States 2d. To promote, by all legs beans, the intellectual and moral African race.

Art. 3. The principle upon the state of the principle upon the state of the state

Art. 3. The principles upo-bases its operations, are peace aid of religion—dissuasion from of the Colonists, and the prohib-tion of territory, except by fail Native Princes and proprietors of The Prospectus states that the voted to the faithful exposition principles, in all their various to ductors will endeavor by every list the energies of the nation, a practical operation. As the sch will be advocated only as a Africa, and to the descendants or

Every Clergyman and Superis school, taking up an annual coll sciety—each life member, and eriber of not less than ten dollar nization Herald. Agent, Thos. Buchanan, 77,

"AN ACCOUNT OF COL. TOWN
THE NORTH AND DON
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is therefore to be set down, pe
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print rather tame and dull. His impressions, respecting wh while at the north, appear to his ble; and yet it is doubtful, while hoperate which he admires in fally understood by him. We he any where attributes it to the principle; and yet this is, wit source from which our excellent their attendant blessings, have stranger, however, may well be ing this fact, while so many of I land continue to close their eyes trath.

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KSHIRE MEETINGS

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seeral of their officers in the season of rate of each lisenseed victualler's in the metropolis, and directions have also seed requiring that na account should be given raises permits made out, specifying the quantities and the season of the forest permits the season of the forest permits in the season of the forest permits to regulate to be charged for licenses in future by the consumption of the house; the Marylebone as visited yesterday, and the probability of alteration taking place is spoken of by the terms of the greatest satisfaction. This is to the Excise Commission Inquiry institutional the season of the premothing whatever to do.—Lond.Morn.Adv. commend this plan to the sorious considerations who grant licenses. We would be a season of the serious consideration where the season of the serious consideration o legislators who grant licenses. We would addition. Let it be ascertained, how much on an average, a gallon of rum does; and nultiplied by the number of gallons sold at ishment, be the price of the license.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

April 3, 1825.

EXGLAND, and her Institutions. By one of a Sons. Boston, John Ailen and Co. 1855.

sable as an Appendix and table of corriall other works on this subject. It ought to be republished in England, France, w. Many a Yankee will find in it, a com confirmation of his own knowledge, by see-a print. The descriptions are to the life. example, the "pastoral visit," and the "col-

mentated Annuals, considered with reterence to confidence and the Arts. Published under the receipt of the London Society for promoting hastin Knowledge. Revised by the Editors of the hopelar Library. Boston, John Allen and Co. \$5. pp. 268. [Juvenile Popular Library]. he subject is one on which it is scarce possible to

steresting. Such of the descriptions as we have ned are well done.
trait of what are called "New Measures," suhey appeared in the County of Berkshire, Mass.
he years 1833—4. By an Eye Witness. Troy,
Pouls. 1832.

Futile. 1835.

pamphlet of 21 pages has been sent us by with permission to make what use of it we se; which we have done by reading it. On this we can make no public use of what is anon-

Letters for Literary Ladies," &c. and hy lard Lorell Edgeworth, F. R. S. and M. R. I. Completed in one volume. New York, Har-and Brothers, 1835. pp. 549. -At a Convention of ates of Missis FRANCIS HAWRS, D.

er and Brothers, 1835. pp. 549.

A well known work, abounding in excellent re-ide; defective, as a treatise on education, but inensable to a complete library on the subject.

Worcester's Select Hymns .- A New Edition. With two hundred and seventy Hymns and Occasion-Pieces added-has just been published by Crocker Brewster. This edition will be found very conveent for persons who have in their Pews the Old editions of Watts alone; as Ministers frequently name

SPIRITUAL DESPOTISM .- The London Patriot sounces, to be published in a few weeks, -a work

"Spiritual Despotism. By the Author of 'Natural History of Enthusiasun.' In Tea Sections, viz: 1 The present Crisis of Church Power. II. Gen-en Conditions of Hierarchical Power. III. Sketch of Ancient Hierarchies, and that of the Jews. IV. Radiments of Church Polity. V. First Steps of depritual Despotism. VI. Era of the Balance of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Powers. VII. The Church secondast, or Dog days of Spiritual Despotism. Vill Sentual Despotism supplanted by Secular Transy. IX. Present Disparagements of the Miniser of Religion. X. General Inferences."

"COLONIZATION HERALD." - The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Young Men's Coloniation Society have issued proposals for a semi-month-ly paper, at one dollar per annum, to be called the olonization Herald." The constitution of the

ecety declares, An. 2. The objects to which its labors shall b

s, through the direct instrumentality of colored sgnats from the United States. B. To promote, by all legal and constitutional ass, the intellectual and moral improvement of the

Agest, Thos. Buchanan, 77, North Fifth Street,

For the Boston Recorder AN ACCOUNT OF COL. CROCKETT'S TOUR TO

THE NORTH AND DOWN EAST.

Col. Crocket, though doubtless an illiterate man, has engyed good oppurtunities for becoming acquainted with men and manners; and his assumed rusticity is testific to he set down, principally, to the actual of premediated waggery. He is a good natured man, and even in his political animadversions, there is, is general, very little asperity. In the work before w, the narrative is far superior to the political speech, which, however amusing they may have been to the croads before which they were uttered, are in fint rather tame and dull. THE NORTH AND DOWN EAST."

a bestific to he set down, principally, to the acted premeditated waggery. He is a good natured man, and wen his political animadversions, there is, a general, very little asperity. In the work before which, they were uttered, are in plant rather tame and dull.

His impressions, respecting what he saw and heard which at the north, appear to have been very favorable at the north, appear to have been very favorable, and were it is doubtful, whether the causes of the fay understood by him. We do not perceive that he may where attributes it to the influence of religious has any where attributes it to the influence of religious and the standard blessings, have been derived. A stanger, however, may well be excused for overlooking the fact, while so many of the sons of New England continue to close their eyes to the evidence of its light and the character is best learned. There indeed may be learned respecting the causes of correspondent may be learned respecting the causes of correspondent had here there with the fact, while are operating upon two classes of our such, which are operating upon two classes of our such, the highest and the lowest; and which, if not can be a such as a such and the such an

mind these things. Well it may be that they are better acquainted with vice than we plain folks; but I am yet to live and see a woman polished out of the natural feelings, or too high not to do things that a "n't law in the properties of the Colonel's books must know that he belongs to no very strait seet, and this fact renders his testimony upon the subject the more important. A. ** PROJECTED ALTERATION IN THE LICENSING
INTERM. In consequence of a recent order from
it Tussary, the Commissioners of Excise have emjudgeseral of their officers in the work of ascering the amount of rate of each licensed victualler's
ing the amount of rate of each licensed victualler's

SABBATH SCHOOLS IN CANADA.

SABBATH SCHOOLS IN CANADA.

From our limited means in propagating the Gospel in Canada, it cannot be expected that our report can be filled with so many interesting facts, as the result of our labors, as it might, had we been able to have had a number of men in the field, whose combined influence would have been more extensively felt; though in proportion to our means, we believe that few have labored with greater success. There has been but one agent engaged in the S. S. Mission, with the exception of a young man who has been employed three months during the past season, whose time has been spent mostly in distributing Bibles. It is only about two years since the commencement of this mission in Canada; since which we have established and assisted in establishing more than one hundred Sabbath Schools, which have been aided chiefly through the bouevolence of Christians chiefly through the benevolence of Christians in the United States. As the results of the above efforts during the past summer, autumn and winter, there has been from ninety to one and winter, there has been from ninety to one hundred conversions among the members of the different Sabbath Schools. And from the limit of our efforts, we are encouraged to believe that no means could be adopted under existing circumstances for the moral and intellectual improvement of the rising generation in that wisk extended and fast populating country, that would be so efficient as that of the general establishment of Sabbath Schools with suitable means to sustain them. And from the many generation establishment of Sabbath Schools with suitable means to sustain them. And from the many em-barassments under which the protestant inhab-itants labor in that country, from their dispersion over a large extent of territory, from the recent-ness of the arrival of many from other countries, and many other circumstances incident to all new settlements, it is impracticable at present for them to sustain their own benevolent in-stitutions to the extent necessary. The funds that have been raised for the furtherance of the above object heretofore, have been mostly expended for books, a greater part of which have been appropriated. And we hope our Christian friends will, like their Master, continue to feel that charity has no home, and be ready to lend their aid in the promotion of the above cause.

W. K. Hovy, S. S. Agent. For the Boston Recorder.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

At the opening of the year 1834, the impor-tance of a general and habitual attendance upon the public worship of God having been urged from the pulpit, some effort was made to secure such a result. Those who felt its importance, in their intercourse with those who did not, exerted their influence in its favor. The ef-fort, though limited and feeble, was not with-out effect. During the year there has been a manifest increase in the number found in the manifest increase in the number found in the house of God, compared with preceding years. And yet the following statistics, which, with little alteration, would probably apply to many towns in this commonwealth, show a lamentable neglect with reference to this subject.

Number of inhabitants, Average attendance on public worship through the year, Highest number, not exceeding Deducting the usual proportion for children, aged and infirm from the 1200 or 1500 not in the house of God, there will remain still a large proportion of habitual neglectors of public worship.

Deaths during the year 1851. Whole number recorded in the Sexton's book, Children under ten years, Church Members, Habitual neglecters of Public Worship, (exclusive of

children)
Of this last number, were common drunkards,
Found ordinarily in the house of God on the Sabbath,
yet not connected with the church. CORRESPONDENTS are intreated to be patient. We have several articles, which will keep a fortnight

without spoiling.

Domestic.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE,

Wednesday, March 25. SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Metrill, it was ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law a remedy in cases where execution shall have been returned satisfied by the sale of property not belonging to the execution debtor.

The bill providing for the choice of County Commissioners was amended and passed to be engrossed, in concurrence, 22 to 10.

House E.—Immediately after the meeting of the House this morning, the Senate came in, together with the Lieut. Governor and Council, the Secretary and other officers of Government, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Winslow, Chaplain of the Senate, on occasion of the decease of Hen. Benjamin T. Pickman, late President of the Senate—after which the Senate and the other branches, and members of the Government, retired.

The committees who had under consideration the subjects of amending the Tax Act, and of punishing the crime of drunkenness, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate thereon, and said reports were accepted.

tween Milford, Holliston and Hopkinton.

The resolve providing for an amendment of the Constitution, in relation to the House of Representatives, was passed by majority of two thirds and sent up for concurrence.

up for concurrence.

The resolve granting \$5000 to the Berkshire Medical Institution was taken up, and rejected. Ad-

journed.

Thursday, March 26. House.—Mr. Everett, from the Committee on Education, reported, that it is not expedient to take any further order on so much of the Governor's address as relates to the Institutions for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb; and that it is

River Mill Road, Rail Road, and Ferry Company—in addition to an act to incorporate the Merchants' Marine Railway Company—in addition to an act regulating the Pilotage in the harbor of Newburyport—to incorporate the North American Insurance Company—to incorporate the Proprietors of the Company—to incorporate the Proprietors of the Company—tate the jurisdiction and proceedings of Courts of Probate—to incorporate the Warren Iron and Steel Company.

rence.

The bill in addition to an act enlarging the limits of the several jail yards, was read again. Mr. Jenks moved its indefinite postponement, which passed 16 to 14.

moved its indefinite postponement, which passed 16 to 14.

House.—Mr. Leighton, of Boston, from the Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the petition of S. Appleton and others, on the subject of an iron fence around that part of the Common in font of the State House, reported that it is inexpedient to take any further order thereon, at the present time, and recommended that it be referred to the next General Court. The report was accepted.

Bills passed to be enacted:—Concerning the Grammar School in Ipswich—to authorize the Boston and Providence Rail Road Corporation to increase their capital stock—to establish an Institution for Savings in S. Boston—to incorporate the City Mills Company—to incorporate the Proprietors of Chelsea Point Bridge—authorizing L. P. Lowell and Harvy Chace to construct a wharf on the seath shore of the town of Harwich—to incorporate the Proprietors of Chelsea Point Bridge—authorizing L. P. Lowell and Harvy Chace to construct a wharf in Taunton Groat River—to authorize Darius Weekes and others to construct a wharf on the seath shore of the town of Harwich—to incorporate the Proprietors of Middlessex High School—in addition to an act to establish a Court of Common Pleas for the Commonwealth—to incorporate the Mechanics' Wharf Company, in New Bedford.

Mr. Parsons of Boston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subjects of assignments by insolvent debtors, and the sequal distribution of the Stategation of the Cherokees.—The Washington, by insolvent debtors, and the sequal distribution of the Stategation of the Cherokees.—The Cherokees.—The Cherokees of the third washington, on the 14th inst, with a delegation of the Cherokee.

eral Court—(149 to 136.)

GAMING. Legislature of Louisiana. Senate.
Monday, Feb. 20.—Mr. Moore presented a report
from the committee to whom had been referred the
subject of gambling, and a bill enacting that all laws
licensing gambling shall be repealed; that those convicted of keeping or being accessary to keeping a
gambling house, shall be imprisoned for two years;
those convicted of keeping gambling tables, to an imprisonment for one year; and those convicted of gaming or hazarding bets, shall be fined in a sum of 500
dollars. It also has additional sections relative to the
recovery of property lost in gambling.

March 2.—Mr. Moore moved to take up the bill
relative to the suppression of gambling, that he might
present a substitute.

Mr. Hoa thought it better to wait till the State
Transurer should have answered the queries proposed

Marion College.—The Rev William S. Potts has declined accepting the call to the Presidency of that

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—A correspondent of the Ciucinnati Journal states the following facts respecting an individual in Virginia:

"Some months since, the subject of slavery magnified exceedingly to the eye of his conscience, and he was intelligently brought to the conclusion, that the holding of his fellow men in involuntary servicude as an article of property, was incompatible with a profession of the Christian religion, or a hope beyond the grave. Accordingly, on the first day of his property in the wished to change the relation in which they stood to him, as he considered it acroagasts they are all they would continue in his employs the woold pay them the wages that were paid to white men for the same services; giving them to inderstand that he abandoned all right of property in them, and was desirous to do what he could, under examing laws, to inform their minds, and improve their hearts. He is now paying them for their services from 50 cents to one dollar per day. This is all with a design prospectively to their final mannission here, when it can be done without voltical have feel in the statute; or their removal to Africa, if they prefer it, whenever a way opens favorable to its accordance of the statute; or their removal to Africa, if they prefer it, whenever a way opens favorable to its accordance of the statute; or their removal to Africa, if they prefer it, whenever a way opens favorable to its accordance of the statute; or their removal to Africa, if they prefer it, whenever a way opens favorable to its accordance of the statute; or their removal to Africa, if they prefer it, whenever a way opens favorable to its accordance of the contract River Mill Road, Rail Road, and Ferry Company—in addition to an act to incorporate the Merchants' Marine Railway Company—in addition to an act regulating the Pilotage in the harbor of Newburryport—to incorporate the North American Insurance Company—to incorporate the Proprietors of the Country of Mount Auburn—in Garther addition to an act to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of Courts of Probate—to incorporate the Warren Iron and Steed Company.

The bill further regulating Divorces was read a second time, and indefinitely postponed.

Saturday, March 2S. Senate.—The bill concerning the Grammar School in Ipswich, passed to be engrossed in concurrence, with amendments.

Saturday, March 2S. Senate.—The bill concerning the Grammar School in Ipswich, passed to be engrossed in concurrence, with amendments.

Saturday, March 2S. Houre.—Mr. Heywood, of Gardner, presented a petition of Cartix Cutler and others, on the subject of the license laws, which was laid on the table.

Monday, March 3O. Senate.—Mr. Mixter, from the Committee on the State Prison, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of the committee on the Judiciary be industry to work for the subject of the general Court. Senate of the State Prison, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of proxiding by law, that persons applying for change of name, shall give demanded the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of proxiding by law, that persons applying for change of name, shall give demanded the Constitution was stricken from the orders of the day, and the consideration thereof assigned to Tharsday next, at 11 o'clock.

The resolve was finally referred to the next General Court. The several petitions, praying that the proposition to a mact enlarging the limits of the several juil yards, was read again. Mr. Jenks to the petition of Curt. The several petitions, praying that the proposition between the pro

Resolved That as the final adjustment of our North Eastern Boundary line is a question involving the future growth and prosperity of this State, the Executive of this State be requested to urge upon the Executive of the United States the great importance of a peedy settlement of this exciting question, in such a nanner as will preserve the territorial rights of Maine is described by the Treaty of 1783.

Mr. Parsons of Boston, from the Committee on the Judiciarry, to whom the subjects of assignments by insolvent debtors, and the equal distribution of their effects, was referred by several orders of the House, to whom was also referred a petition of John Price and others, made a detailed report thereon, concluding that the subject be referred to the next General Court. The report was made the order of the day for to-morrow, and 1500 copies thereof were directed to be printed.

Pursuant to assignment, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill abolishing capital punishment, the question being on the motion of Mr. Roberts was adopted, I have adjourned.

In the afternoon the consideration of the bill to abolish capital punishment was resumed. The amendment proposed by Mr. Roberts was adopted, (160 to 120)—and then, on motion of Mr. Keyes of Concord, the bill was referred to the next General Court—(149 to 136.)

GAMING. Legislature of Louisiana. Senate.

Mr. Parsons of Boston, from the Committee on the desired of the Course that such that was resumed. The carry of the Mr. Roberts was adopted, (160 to 120)—and then, on motion of Mr. Keyes of Concord, the bill was referred to the next General Court—(149 to 136.)

smeaning in the whole to \$5,262,251.

Slavery and War.—The brig Enterprize, which saied from Alexandra last January for Charleston with a cargo of slaves, and put into Bermuda in distres, where the slaves were liberated, arrived at Charleston on the 13th inst. We learn from the Charleston Courier, that \$20,000 was insured upon the property by one of the insurance offices in that city. The Courier thus speaks of the conduct of the Bermudian autherities. "This unwarrantable conduct of the officers of the British Government, in interfesing with, and forcibly taking possession of the property of American citizens—this piracy, under cover of the law—this high handed insult to the flag of the U. States, calls for the action of our Government, and we confidently trust that prompt measures will be taken to redress the wrongs and avenge the insut which has been thus a second time offered to this country."

between seven and eight hundred slaves, offered by their owners, in various States of the South and West, to the American Colonization Society, for lib-

The bill providing for the choice of County Commissioners was amended and passed to be engrossed, inconcurrence, 22 to 10.

Howe.—Immediately after the meeting of the House this morning, the Senate came in, together with the Leut. Governor and Council, the Servernor, are peace and temperance, in all findings—dissuasion from warfare on the part with the Leut. Governor and Council, the Servernor, except by fair purchase from the with refracts and proprietors of the soil.

The principles upon which this Society and the rother of the country of

The bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

March 4.—The president of the Senate presented the report of the State Treasurer to the answer required of him by a joint resolution—as to the amount of revenues acquired by issuing licenses to gambling houses; to what purpose it is appropriated; and by what means it could otherwise be raised.

Some discussions on questions of order ensued on Mr. Moore proposing that the bill on gambling be considered, is it had been made the special order of the day. But a joint resolution precluded the consideration of any bill emanating in the Senate before the bills from the House were disposed of. The question, however, being put to the vote, 5 appearing for both, may be indicated, at the decision of the cardical special properties. means it could otherwise be raised.

Some discussions on questions of order ensued on Mr. Moore proposing that the bill on gambling be considered, is it had been made the special order of the day. But a joint resolution precluded the consideration of any bill emanating in the Senate before the bills from the House were disposed of. The question, however, being put to the vote, 5 appearing for taking up said bill and 5 against it, the president gave his casting vote in favor of the motion.

Three of the sections were read—one suppressing in toto all gambling houses and banking games after the passage of the law; the second subjecting offead-

bis casting vote in layor of the motion.

Three of the sections were read—one suppressing in toto all gambling houses and banking games after the passage of the law; the second subjecting offeeders to a penalty of — dollars, and imprisonment for — years; and the third rendering the owners of houses in which banking games are played, culpable as accessaries.

Mr. Nicholas wished some provision should be introduced in the act, exempting from its ponalty to the laws. He thinks their establishments should be protected during the continuance of their license, or that their money should be refunded. This he asks not from the feelings of favor towards those individuals, but from the ordinary principles of honesty, and a sense of justice due to them.

Mr. Moore replied in a long address, enlarging on the evils of the gambling system—complaining of the taking out of a license since this question was mooted in the Sensite —asset this question was mooted in the Sensite —asset house, as more than trecthirds of the members of that body are notorious gamblers/—alleging that those who have obtained licenses are not entitled to protection, although they may be exempted from the penalty of fine and imprisonment, till their licenses shall expire; and warmly contending that all public and private persons should be prevented equally from entering those licenses are not entitled to protection, although they may be exempted from the penalty of fine and imprisonment, till their licenses shall expire; and warmly contending that all public and private persons should be prevented equally from entering those licenses are not entitled to protection, although they may be exempted from the penalty of fine and imprisonment, till their licenses shall expire; and warmly contending that all public and private persons should be prevented equally from entering those licenses are not entitled to protection, although they may be exempted from the penalty of fine and imprisonment. The first house fine the expendence of the product of the product of

The Irish.—The amount deposited at the Savings Bank is nearly two millions of dollars. One would suppose that the largest portion of this capital belonged to the industrious, penny saving Yankee. Not so. The 'improxident' Irish own five eighths of it. We are not blind to the faults of the Irish—nor do we intend to laud them beyond their merits—nor at the expense of our own countrymen; but there is an unkind and unjustifiable projudice against them, entertained by very many citizens, of which we are ashamed, and sak pardon if we have committed an offence in saying a good word for the children of the Emerald Island.

[Buston Transcript.

**Citizens* Bank.—The managers of this bank received a letter vesterday from Amsterdam, by the Marengo, that a loan had been effected of 9 million dollars, without difficulty. The Bank may therefore be expected to commence operations within sixty days.—New Orleans Bet, March 9.

colored people into this State, was passed, after much deliberation, and from the great and pressing necessity of preventing an increase of that species of population in this State, and that they should not, in the opinion of the committee, be violated, or their rigor relaxed, so far, at least, as they extend to the free people of color who now reside out of the territory of Maryland, and they therefore recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted, and that he have leave to withdraw his petition from the files of the house.

Lieuxes.—At the annual questing in Worcester.

Licenses.—At the annual meeting in vocesses, West Boylston, Holden, Westbrough and Misford, it was voted that the Select men be requested not to approbate any person for the sale of ordent spirits in those towns.

Novel Salute.-The late earthquake at Omoa,

Novel Salute.—The late carthquake at Omoa, Contral America) was heard at the Belize, Honduras, 200 miles distant, and was answered by a salute from the fort, supposing it proceeded from a man-of-war outside the Keys.

A piece of land on Liberty street, New York, about 100 feet square, now occupied by Grant Thorburn's Seed store, has been sold for \$100,000. It was purchased about 12 years ago by Mr. Thorburn, for less than \$20,000. The trade of the port of Apalachicola, is increasing

read rade of me port of Aparachicola, is increasing very rapidly. The amount of cotton exported last year was 29,000 bylow, and during the first two months of the present year the exports have already reached 30,000 bales. It is supposed that the whole exports of the year will be 45,000 bales.

There are new counterfeit \$5 bills of the Bank of Surington, Vt. A great many counterfeit \$3 bills of State Bank, Boston, are in circulation.

A letter to the Journal of Commerce states that the President has appointed Mosers. Rives, of Virginia, and Rush, of Pennsylvania, commissioners to settle the controversy between the state of Ohio and the territory of Michigan, growing out of the disputed northern boundary line of Ohio.

northern boundary line of Ohio.

The Boston Asylum and Farm School for Indigent Boys held their first meeting under the new charter, (which they accepted,) and made choice of the following officers: S. T. Armstrong, President; Jona. Phillips, Vice President; E. S. Rand, Secretary; J. D. Williams, Francis Parkman, T. B. Curtis, S. E. Greene, Geo. Darricott, Moses Grant, Win. Gray, John Tappan, Jos. Tuckerman, Chas. Wells, S. Torrey, and C. C. Paine, Managers.

The Hon. Edward Everett will deliver an address to the Literary Society of Amherst College, at the

The Hon. Edward Everett will deliver an address to the Literary Society of Amherst College, at the next Commencement. The same gentleman will also deliver an address at Lexington on the 19th of April next, in commoration of the battle in 1775.

The Trustees of the Bristol, (Penn.) College have unanimously elected the Rev. Dr. Milnor, of New York, President.

Another Victim.—A woman in N. York, named Rowland, aged 50 years, died on Monday of beastly intoxication. She was found dead in the rear of a house in James street.

Installed, Feb. 16, Rev. S. D. BLYTHE, over the Seventh Pres. Church, Philadelphis.
Ordained 18th Feb. as Paster of the Cong. Church in Branswick, Medina Co. Ohio, Rev. Lewis F. Laine.
Installed, by the Niegara Preshyter, on the 3d Feb. Rev. Richard Dunning, as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Militille, N. Y. t Millwille, N. Y. On the 5th Feb. Rev. Gillagar Chawford was installed easter of the Fresbyterian Church at Albién.

DIED—In Amherst Co. 8. C. recently, the Rev. J. L. Black, of the Episcopal Church, late from Ireland.

Black, of the Episcopal Church, late from Ireland.

Black, of the Episcopal Church, late from Ireland.

Black, of the Episcopal Church, McKendree, sentor Bishnop of the Methodia. Black of the Methodia. Black of the Manual Church 16, Rev. Wingliero Bailey, 51. In New Vineyard, Me. Rev. Elias Bryant, 63.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Roserd of Directors of the American Meeting of the Roserd of Directors of the American Meeting of the Meeting of the Bounds of the Society will be be up to the Bounds of the Society Annual Society, the eighth day of April 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—An Examining Committee of the Board will attend at the same place, on Tuesday, the day preceding, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the examination of candidates who shall apply for the patronage of the Society.

By order of the Board.

Ww. Cooswell, Sec'y.

The semi-named meeting of the Taunton and Vicinity inference of Churches, will be at Rev. Mr. Natity's hearth, Taunton, on Tueday the fearneenth day of April ext, at 2 o'cluck P. M.—A Sermon will be preached, and act, at 2 o'cluck P. D. and publishers on the day to the serious properties.

he communion service be administered on the day following.

E. SANFORD, Clerk of Conference.

Raynham, March 23, 1835.

2w The Clergymen composing the Notfolk Association, a respectfully informed that their next meeting will be he at Rev. Mr. Phillips', North Yarmouth, on Tueeday t 24th Inst.

10. Sarronp, Scribe.

10. Sarronp, Scribe.

11. Sarronp, Scribe.

12. Sarronp, Scribe.

The Essex South Conference of Churches will hold the annual meeting in Lyunfield, at the Meetinghouse of t Rev. Mr. Illi, on Wednesday the Lith shy of Arribe Meeting for Business at 9 o'clock A. M. Public Religious Esserbies at 10 o'clock.

Jas. F. McEwen, Clerk.

March 25, 1855.

Tr A Series of Religious Meetings will be held next week, commencing on Sabbath evening, in the Mariner's Church, on Fort Hill. Services commence at half past sev-

Marriages.

In Brighton, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Charles Hastings, 0.—In Weston, Mrs. Ettablett Severes, 7:1.—In Peppereil, Mrs. Fanns, G. wife of Mr. Joseph Harris, 31.—In East Bridgewater, on the 14th test, Mr. Thomas R. Aldet, 48.—In Newburs, port, Mrs. Rath Pettingell, 90.—In West New-Jury, Mr. Lance Bally, 7:1.

At Little Compton, March 4, Hannah, widow of Capt. Joseph Palmer, 50.

In Springfield, 48th inst. in a fit, Mr. Isnae Tinker, 24.—He was found in his shap by his wife senserias, and breather the was found in his shap by his wife senserias, and breather the was found in his shap by his wife senserias, and breather the was found in his shap by his wife senserias, and breather the was found in his shap by his wife senserias, and breather the was found in his shap by his wife senserias.

In Stockbridge, Sounda the Was taken up.

Gartis, widow of the late Mr. Issae Captin, of their place, 53.

In Fitchburg, Mrs. Elizabeth Pool. Her age is not accurately known, but it is supposed that he nationed nearly to

memerry trees, teeding and managing silk wornes, and reeling silk from cocons, is the most approved methods."

Burden's Patent Harse Shoes.—We were shown a few days since, some putent Harse Shoes, made at Troy, in a machine, the invention of Mr. Burden, the constructor of the steamboat which was unfortunately lost last year on the North River. These shoes are manufactured of wrought iron, and the iron is put into one end of the machine, and comes out at the other end a complete horse shoe, curved, regulated and uniform. We understand that the machine throws off thirty in a minute! This invention cannot field to secure a liberal recompense to Mr. Burden, who was so great a sufferer in a pecuniary point of view, by the loss of his boat.

In conversation with Mr. B. the other day, he informed us that a boat on his plan was now building in Troy, intended to run on the Farmington, Hampden, and Hampshire Canal, and that she would be in operation in the course of a month of view. He has received letters from gentlemen of science in Paris, on the subject of his boat—and one has been constructed on his model, to ply between Paris and Rouen.—X. Y. Gazette.

The standing Committee of the Maryland House of Delegates, on colored population, made last week the following Report, on the application of a free colored man of Badensburg to be allowed to bring into the State a grand-child living in Washington. The report was concurred in by the House. It declares—

That the law, forbidding the emigration of free colored people into the State, was passed, after ouch the size of the particular of the size of population, and from the geet and pressing necessity, and when are respectfully requested to instruct the internal population, and from the geet of population, delivered to the size of population, delivered to the size of population, and from the geet of population of free colored, people into the State, was passed, after ouch the colored people into the State, was passed, after ouch the colored people into the State, was passed rested his chibiren, grand-chibbren and friends to put the rust in the Lord, he departed this life in hape of a glorion scurrection.—Editors in Maine are respectfully request o insert the above.

SOUTH READING ACADEMY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

MR. R. P. ADAMS, Instructor, No. 46 Washington St.,

(Lip Starrs), Boston. Young Gentlemen can here be
ditted for College or Business, and particular attention wilbe posit to their Manners and Marsis. No extra chargetime float Mondaction in French. Quarters rounnender of
the Mondaction in French. Quarters rounnender of
the Mondaction in French. Quarters rounnender of
the float Mondaction in French. Quarters rounnender of
the float Mondaction in French. Committee for
the Public Schools of the City. Furture
particulars rands known on application at the School
Room, or at the Residence of the Instructer, No. C Howard
street.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

reached 30,000 bales. It is supposed that the whole exports of the year will be 45,000 bales.

Petitions containing nearly 32,000 signatures have been sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature recently, urging the repeal of the School Law of the last session: Among the signatures, there are sixty-six who signed by making their mark!

The Common Coancil of Boston have voted to have a new census taken of that city, and have appointed a committee upon the subject.

There are new counterfeit \$5 bills of the Bank of Suring Nat. Part of Sixty Real. Pa

South Berwick Female Seminary.

THE Sommer Term of this Institution will commence the on the 4th Wednesday in April, and embrace two Guarters of twelve weeks each, separated by vacation, or whose the superior of the week. It is supected that each group will cause. The whole term. Tottion \$10.00, to be judy day advance. The Trustees are happy to state that Miss A. Corrax will continue to take charge of the Seminary, aided by computen assistants. In behalf of the Trustees, 2011N P. LORD, Secretary. South Berwick, April 3, 1835.

Jay on Slavery.

A N Inquiry into the Character and Tendency of the American Colomisation Society and American Anti-slavery Society, by Wm. Jav. EDGEWORTH ON PRACTICAL EDDICATION. Prac-EDGEWORTH OS PHACTECAL EDGEATION. PER-tical Education, by Maria Edgeworth, and by Richard Lov-ell Edgeworth, P. R. S. and M. R. k. A. Complete in one volume. Just published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

History of the Roman Catholic Inquisition,

THIS day published by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114 Washington street, I vol. 12mn. with humerous engravings, illustrative of the various methods of torture, etc. exercised by that Institution.

NEW BOOKS.

Washington street.

NO FICTON: A Narrative, founded on recent and in teresting facts. By the Rev. Andrew Reed, D. D. From the Eighth English Edition. In one vol. 12mo: pp. 332.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION. By Maria Edgeworth, Author of "Leaters for Literary Ladies," Acc. and by Richard Lovell Edgeworth, F. R. S. and M. R. I. A. Complete in one volume. POETICAL WORKS of & T. Colridge, Vol. 1. pp. 287 THE LIFE OF AARON BURR. By Samuel L. Kuapp

Emerson's New Primer.

THE Progressive Primer and Fourth Class Reader; a first book for children, to be used introductory to the National Speling flood, and Turd Class Reader; by B. U. E. This little Primer is got up in the most attractive style of any similar work in the market. The Exercises have been made up from the simplest elements of which such exercises could be found, the subsequent leavening gradually advancing to those of greater difficulty. So that the little learners in their progress through the book, may never be called to encounter greater difficulties than their acquaintance with letters will enable them to master. Tenchers and School Committees are invited to examine the intellection. This day published by RUSSELL, ODIOR NE & CO.

NEW ENGLAND AND HER INSTITUTIONS. By One of her Some.

CONTENTS.—The Farmer, Ecclesisstical Organization, the Church, the Revival, Slavery, the Insuregation, Tiombagiving, College Life, Travelling, the Traveller's Home, the Irishman in New England. Conclusions.

DOMESTICATED ANMALS, considered with reference to Civilization and the Arts—published under the discretion of the London Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, revised by the Editors of the Popular Library. Just published and for sale by WM. FEIRCE, 9 Corubill. April 3

Biblical Repository and Quarterly Observer. No. 18. For April 1.

CONTENTS. Agr. 1. On the Discrepancy between the Statement of Representing the Malellian and Athanasian method of Representing the Relations between the Circle and the civil government in Massachusetts. 3d. On Expository presching and the principles which should guide us in the Exposition of Scripture. 4th. On the Adaptation of Christianity to the Moral Nature of Man. 5th. Policy of the government of the United States in relation to the Indian Tribes. 6th. On the Connection between Geology and Revelation. 7th. Critical Notices. 8th. Miscellaurous and Literry Intelligence, Indexes to Vol. 5. This day published by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 114 Washington street. April 1.

A STATISTICAL VIEW of the Commerce of the Uni-ted States of America, including also an account of Eanks, Mandactures and internal Trade and Improvements, together with that of the Revenues and Expenditures of the General Government, accompanied with numerous Tables, pt. by The Commerce of the Commerce of the Commerce of the BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

FRESH CARPETINGS.

rown, of the Jacks.

JOHN GULLIVER, No. 313 Washington street, has justice Jacks.

received, a freshaupply of CARPETINGS AND RUGS of fevors ble terms.

POETRY.

A CHRISTIAN.

"Why should the Christian waste in sighs, The breath which God has given; Whom every passing hour that flies, Bears onward fast to heaven."—Village Colle

Art thou a Christian, bound to heaven? Then wherefore areas the way? Why fear to tread where God hath bidden, And on his arm to stay? hen wherefore dread the way

Art thou a Christian, journeying home

Heed not a pilgrim's fare Called in a desert land to roun, od shall sustain thee there.

Art thou a Christian, heir on high To an unfading crown? Why blush thy Prince to glorify, By earth's severest frown

Art thou a Christian, going where No tear ere dims the eye?
Why breaks thy heart with earthly care And why that sadding sigh ?

Art thou a Christian, hoping soon To join thy friends above ! Why weep their sun's decline ere non Why mourn their absent love?

Art thou a Christian, hastening on, Where storms no more assail Fear not the wrath, by which is won

Sale entrance in the veil. Art thou a Christian, waiting now In hope a crown to win!
Why altrink to meet, with featless brow
The battle's loudest din!

Art thou a Christian! up! arise! Gird on anew thy shield! Trust in His strength who rules the skies, And thou hast won the field.

Art thon a Christian, soon to sing The song that ceaseless cheers:
Retune thy harp of earthly string—
Bid griet forget her tears.

Art thou a Christian? once again
Rejoice and be most glad.
Thy heaven is free from sin and pain—
Christian—canst Goo be sad?

Miscellany.

AN ADDRESS TO BRITISH FEMALES.

My Countrywomen,—You are, doubtless, for the most part, aware, that during the last ses-sion of parliament, very many petitions were sent up from all parts of the kingdom, praying sent up from an parts of the kingdom, praying the legislature to institute an inquiry into the causes of the alarming increase of drunkeness in our land. The subject was taken into consideration by the Lower House, and a committee of the Commons was appointed to hear evidence as to the fact of the increase of the vice,

upon a fellow-mind; can incite to good, or seduce to evil.

The weight of female influence is universally felt and acknowledged. It is the talent for which our sex is specially responsible. We are debtors to civilization; we are still greater debtors to Christianity. But how long will the state of society in this country remain Christian, or even civilized, if its largest outlay is in intoxicating liquors; and every screath house becomes a spirit or beer-shop?

If then you would retain the privileges which Christianity confers, and which a cultivated Christianity confers, and which a cultivated

stitute in lieu of it, a more healthful beverage.
Ye mothers, can bring up your infant sons with a heart-felt abhorrence of that liquid poison which destroys hody and soul at once.
Ye sisters, can sweetly persuade your brothers to abstain from those besotting gratifications, which dethrone reason, extinguish pure affection, and reduce them to a level with "the beasts that perish." Do you need an inducement to this effort? Think how many families are now pining in want, that, but for this fatal propensity to intemperance, might yet be living

natione purify and illamine the circle in when you move. Extamine for yourselves the simple int powerful principle of the Temperance Society and when continued, he issued not to all the present part of the American Temperance Society and when continued, he issued not to all the present part of the American Temperance Society and when continued, he issued not to all the present part of the American Temperance Society and the state of the decased was a white time, and a my time of the misser of the present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the American Temperance Society and fifther the Society At its present part of the Amer

pitality—a serious charge I allow, but, in reali-ty, unfounded. For surely, when the produce of every quarter of the globe is brought to our shores; when there is a boundless variety of material skill to combine them, and the power-ful stimulus which religion and humanity supply to force that skill into exercise, some agreeable and nutritious beyeare, may be concerted. and nutritious beverage may be concocted, which shall supersede both brandied wines and which shall supersede both brandied wines and ardent spirits, without bringing into suspicion the liberality, kindness, and hospitality of those "who are called to study household good," and to guide the domestic establishment. To ab-stain from offering as a refreshment, those liquors which are affirmed by hundreds of medi-cal men, to have a tendency to destroy the vital principle, either by a slow consuming fire, or more ranid conflavration, can never be reasonmore rapid conflagration, can never be reason-ably supposed to indicate a want of friendly or hospitable feeling.

Men are the makers of laws—women of man-

Men are the makers of laws—women of man-ners. It is in the province of the latter to im-prove the habits of domestic life. That what-ever tends to raise the tone of society, whether moral, civil, or religious, will also tend to pro-mote the dignity, comfort, and usefulness of my own sex, in all the ranks of social life, I am proposated is a proposition as certain as is the persuaded is a proposition as certain as is the fact, that I have the honor, happiness, and privilege to be

An English Woman.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Letter from the Rev. Dr. Justin Edwards, Cor-responding Secretary to the American Tem-ance Society, dated Boston, August 22, 1834. To the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Temp. Soc. Gentlemen, — Yours of January 21, on the subject of sending ardent spirit to the South Sea Islands, and also one on the same subject, from the London Missionary Society, were duly received, and carefully considered by our Committee. At their foreign speciments of the received. mittee. At their first meeting after the receipt of the letters they passed, and caused to be published, the resolutions which you will find on the 78th page of our Seventh Annual Report, a few copies of which we herewith send you. You will also find the resolutions of various other bodies, and the remarks of several editors of different respectable publications. By these you will see how the subject is viewed by the friends of temperance in this country; and be assured, gentlemen, that all suitable measures will be taken to cause a practice so manifestly immoral, and so exceedingly destructive to the temporal and eternal interest of men, to cease.

The ground which we take, as you see by the Reports which you have already received, and the one which we berewith send you other bodies, and the remarks of several editors

sent up from all parts of the kingdom, praying the legislature to institute an inquiry into the causes of the alarming increase of drunkness in our land. The subject was taken into consideration by the Lower House, and a commit tee of the Commons was appointed to hear evidence as to the fact of the increase of the vice, its causes, and the probable means of checking its destructive progress.

The statements resulting from this investigation are appalling, and calculated to lead every person who possessers a spark of patriotic feeling to inquire, "What can I do to stem this tide of incluriety, and its criminal and disastrous consequences?" That each individual can do somewhat, is evident, because all exercise a certain degree of influence in their own circle Every human mind can operate more or less upon a fellow-mind; can incite to good, or seduce to evil.

The weight of female influence is universally

becomes a spirit or beer-snop?

If then you would retain the privileges which Christianity confers, and which a cultivated social state allots you, lend your aid at this important crisis. This giant evil, drunkenness, is more than legislative enactments alone can cope with. You must contribute your assistance. Do you ask, "In what way?" I answer, "In your own sphere and with your own peculiar weapons."

Ye wives, can cease to mingle the deleterious draught for your toil-worn husbands, and substitute in lieu of it, a more healthful beverage.

Ye mothers, can bring up your infunt sons with a heart-felt abborrence of that liquid poison

l am, gentlemen, with great respect, very cor-dially yours, &c. (Signed) J. Edwards.

are now pining in want, that, but for this fatal propensity to intemperance, might yet be living in comfort, yea, in affluence! Think how many are now desolate widows, who might have been happy wives—how many are destitute orphans, who might, but for the same destructive cause, have still known a father's care!

Ye wives, mothers, and daughters, can hasten the day of liberation to your country from the disgraceful thraldom of drunkenness. You can at once purify and illumine the circle in which you move. Examine for yourselves the simple but powerful principle of the Temperance Society; and, when convinced, hesitate not to add your names to its lists, and, armed with the double influence of example and persuasion, lead your husdands, sons, and fathers, to league with you against intemperance. I will not interest is felt throughout this country which will not suffer this valuable portion of the history of the Temperance Referencies to the story of the Temperance Referencies to story of the history of the Temperance Referencies to construct the same want to means which painfully compels us to discontinue our Agents, forbids this important step.

Does the word of God express minuteria studies.

**Tree will appear in the Render of sext week.

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A SUPPOSITION.

In 1826 Spain had a population of 13,900,600, the papear in the Render of sext week.

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In 1826 Spain had a population of the William Render of the Spain Render of the William Render of the William Render of the R

an ordinance of Providence? Would it not b

an ordinance of Providence? Would it not be deemed a loud call to the American churches? Would not missionaries be immediately fitted out, and sent to occupy so promising a field?

Now let the supposition be somewhat varied—instead of Spaniards, take German, Polish. Austrian and Irish Catholics, somewhat perhaps, less bigoted than the Spanish, and therefore more hopeful subjects of labor—and instead of the necessity of sending to a foreign land, let the foreigners come to our own shores—and instead of the protection of the protection of the protection of our own institutions—and here your supposition is changed into historical fact. And how should this state of things be regarded by Christian? Should it be thought favorable or unfavorabe to the advancement of pure religion? May ust the church safely leave it to politicians to discuss and determine the civil privileges which the church safely leave it to politicians to dicuss and determine the civil privileges which shall be awarded to emigrants, to decide how soon and on what terms they shall enjoy the elective franchise and other civil rights of American citizens? Should not the efforts of the church be directed chiefly to the social and spiritual condition of these men? The Hebrevs knew the heart of a stranger, because they hal been strangers in the land of Egypt; but it s not easy for those of us who have never been beyond the limits of our own country, to form a just apprehension of the feelings of foreigners beyond the limits of our own country, to form a just apprehension of the feelings of foreigness first landing on our shores—not only surrounded by countenances unknown, but meeting strange and unintelligible sounds—and unable to ask relief or even to make known their wants? Should they not be treated with affection and kindness? And might we not in this way sequent their confidence and counter their cou cure their confidence, and open their ear the truth? And is not here an important of missionary labor?—Zion's Adv.

ALBANY ALE.—It was not our intenion to trouble the public with staterrents connected with the use of filthy water in multing; but as various alidavits have been thrown before the public since the Chairman of the Executive Committee has been posecuted for giving publicity to such facts as come molicited to his knowledge, and those affidavits go be point out the Poor-house creek as the pure stream from whence water has been obtained for multing, several of our first citizens have been induced to examine this pare creek. The following is the result of such examination, and we are permitted to refer any one to the individuals by whom the examination has been made. We found individuals engaged in dipply water from a hole cut in the ice. They stated that the water was for a malt house; it was any thing bit pure, being quite thick with mad. All around the place from whence it was dipped, was the deptsit from animals. Above the spot from whence the water was taken, is Mr. Wilson's large slaughtering establishment, where last season he killed near 4,000 head of cettle, and the very locker. ALBANY ALE .- It was not our intenion to trouble was taken, is Mr. Wilson's large slaughtering establishment, where last season he killed near 4,000 head of eattle, and the year before, near 5,000. It is situated so that the offal all slides down a declirity, at the foot of which runs the Poor-house creek; he deposit now is great and most offensive; a trenot is cut from the foundation of the slaughter-house, leading directly to the creek, and every rain must necessarily take great quantities of the most nuseous substances into the atream. Two other slaughter-houses are so situated, as to drain into the same creek—mos of the grave-wafe, near slaugh the same of the first in the same of the grave-wafe, near slaugh the same direction—the orgrave-yards near slope in the same creek—mos of the grave-yards near slope in the same direction—the orphan asylum premises are all drained into the same creek, and all abore where the water is taken. If any one questions this statement, we advise them to go and examine for themselves.—Temperance Intel.

Maine.—The House of Representatives of finine, have concurred with the Senate in the passage of a bill, prohibiting the banks from issuing any notes of the denomination of one dollar, after the first day of June next; of two dollars after the first day of Jenuary next, and of three dollars after the first day of June, 1836. The circulation of these notes, after the periods named, is to be prevented by certain pacalties, prescribed in the bill.

Maryland Legislature. - The bill which has preyoung passed the House of Representatives, for granting a loan of \$2,000,000 for continuing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland; \$1,000.000 to the Susquehannah Rail Road, for continuing it to York, on Tuesday last, passed the Senate ly a vote of nine to four.

vote of nine to four.

Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia adjusted on the 12th inst. after a session of 102 days.—They have made large appropriations during the session for internal improvements, pledging to a large amount the revenues and credit of the State.

The passenger cars on the Columbia Rail Roid are now propelled by locomotive engines. The tripfrom Philadelphia to Columbia, S2 miles, is made in about 6 hours, and it is believed that it will soon be made in four.

We refer to our Advocate of the present month for extracts of the passages in the Seventh American Report alluded to by Dr. Justin Edwards.*

Of this interesting Report we have received

For the Boston Recorder.

Died, in Pawtucket, R. I., March 14th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John T. Fales, Mrs. JERUSHA DAY, relict of the late Hon. Samuel Day,

of Wrentham, Mass.

In the death of Mrs. Day, her family and friends have suffered an irreparable loss; but with the chastened hope that their loss is her eternal gain, and that sho has now entered into that rest which remaineth for the peuple of God. The last sickness of

DORCHESTER ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of the Male Department of this Inst.

Intion, will commence on the second Tuesday I, April, under the immediate care and instruction of the Rev.

Mr. Cocch. The delightful location of this Academy, it present internal state and regulations, and other advantages, render it a very desirable situation for the education cyouth. The terms of tuition are from \$6,00 to \$10.00 pc quarter, according to the studies pursued. Board can be had near the Academy.

Journ Convey.

had near the Academy.

JAMES PENNIMAN,
HENRY HILL.

THOMAS TREMLETT,
JONEPH LEEDS.

Dorchester, March 20, 1835. 4w.

DORCHESTER ACADEMY.

THE Female Department of the Dorchester Academy, under the care and direction of Miss L. G. Passcory AND SISTERS, will be open for the reception of pupils, on the first Tuerskays in April.

REFERENCES.—Rev. John Codman, D. D. Dorchester; Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, South Boston; Hon. Samuel Hubbard, Boston; Hon. Leverett Saltonstal, Salem.

- pistf. March 13.

TA Prospectus of the Academy may be had at the Recorder Office.

IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution, will commence on Wednesday the 27th of May, and continue sixteen weeks. None are received under the age of fourteen years. It is desired, that at entrance, the pupils should possess a thorough knowledge of Colburn's First Lessons, of written arithmetic through Federal Money, Reduction and Fractions; of modern geography equal to Woodbridge's Rudiments; and at least a general knowledge of the history of the United States. It is important, that all the applications should be mode, before the middle of April, so that he arrangements for the Summer may be completed soonafter the close of the Winter Term, April 21. In consider the close of the Winter Term, April 21. In considering the summer may be completed soonafter the close of the Winter Term, April 21. In considering the summer may be completed soonafter the close of the Winter Term, april 21. In considering the summer of the candidate for admission should be stated. The number will be limited, in case of futures, therefore, after an engagement has been made, information should be immediately communicated, that other applicants may not unnecessarily be excluded.

The Bible lessons for the term will commence with the book of Exodus; and the young ladies are requested to rick with them such books as they may own, suited to aid them in studying this part of the sacred scriptures.

Board, including washing and lights, \$1,75 a week. Tuition \$10. The tuition, and \$14 of the bill for board, to be paid at entrance; the remainder at the close of the term. Insuich, March 20, 1555.

Abbot Female Seminary, Andover. IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.

Abbot Female Seminary, Andover.

Abbot Femnle Seminary, Andover.

AllE Spring Term of the Abbot Female Academy, will
commence on Thereday April 16th, under the charge
of Mr. S. G. Baows, a graduate of Dermonth College, aded by experienced assistants. No change in the former
plan of the School, will be made at present. The futition,
as heretofore, will be \$5,00 per term of eleven weeks, for
hose who attend to English branches merely, with \$1,00
additional for every additional language. Variations from
these charges, in the cases of very young scholars, will be
made at the discretion of the Principal. From the experience and qualifications of Mr. Brown, the Trustees confusily recommend the Institution to the patronage of the public, as one where every requisite attention will be paid to
the literary, moral, and religious improvement of the pumit Amos Albott, Secretary.

Amos Albott, Secretary.

LEXINGTON SEMINARY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution opens with new incitities to the young for acquiring useful knowledge. The interior of the academical building has undergone alterations and repairs which make it, for neatness and convenience, second to none in this county. A Female department will be opened on the 2d Monday of April ensuing, in the same building with that for males, and under the eye of the subscriber, to be tanght by a Lady well quantified for her station. In this department French will be subject to no extra expense. For Drawing and other Ornamental hranches, such additional charge will be made as the nature of the branch shall require. All the studies usually prosecuted in the hest Academies and High Schools in this region are and will be taught in both departments of this Institution, at the low price of \$4 per term of 11 weeks each. For information relative to the character of this Seminary, the public are referred to such as are acquainted, with it particularly to the following gentlemen, v.z. Henjamin Muzzer, Samuel Chandler, Wm. Chandler, Ambrose Morrell.

Hoard, including washing, may be had in respectable families for \$1,75 per week.

The Third Fig. Reviews, 11 in the properties and Taccher.

Lexington, March 20, 1535. LEXINGTON SEMINARY.

Nashua High School for Young Gentlemen and Ladies.

THE Spring Quarter of this Institution, of 12 weeks, will commence on Wednesday April 1st, under the superintendence of G. S. Brows, A. B. togetier with his associate Mr. D. Caosay, A. B.

The Fennale Department will be under the direction of Miss H. M. THATCHER and Miss R. Spalding. Instruction will be given in both departments, in all the branches taught in our High Schools and Scoulemies.

Instruction in the common English branches, \$3 pr. quar. Higher English branches, \$4,00.

French, Latin and Greek, \$5,00.

Lessons in Drawing and Paining \$4, extra.

Lessons on the Pinno, \$6.

Vocal Music. \$2.

Extra instruction in Penninnship. \$1.50.

Extra instruction will be furnished with a good Philophical, Astronomical and Chemical apparatus, and durphical, Astronomical and Chemical apparatus, and durchet term, Lectures will be given on Chemistry, Philosop Astronomy and Phrendogy, and to those sitending to Assacies, on Ancient, Greenian and Roman History and Ibology. Parents and Guardinas who send their chief from a distance, may be assured that every attention who paid to their moral as well as intellectual improvement that they will be watched over as well out, as school.

Hoard from \$1,25 to 1,75 per week.

Nashwa, N. H. March 20, 1835.

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A Specie.—The Globe states that the whole amount of specie imported into the country since October, 1833, is \$24,428,594. Exported in the same time, 183,000,000.

By the same time, 183,000.

By the same tim

PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

PEMBROKE ACADEMA

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 23d of April, and continue fourteen weeks. Miss Lucta W. Gaiswold, an experienced Teacher, with have the charge of the Female Department. Competent assistants will be employed in both Departments. Expresses.—Futtion 85.09; and for instruction in French or Spanish, \$5.00 in addition.—Board from \$51,25 to \$1.50 pr. week.—Several lades can be boarded in the family of the Principal, where they will be under his immediate care.

Pembroke, N. H. March 13, 1455.

10. Amberst.

Mount Pleasant Family School, Amherst,

Mount Pleasant Pamily School, Amherst Mass.

**Tills well known Establishment, having undergone the necessary repairs, will be opened, the first Mould in May next, for the admission of a small number of pils, not exceeding 25, on the following conditions. Each applicant will be required to farnish evidence good moral character;—to provide for himself a Bible, to els and whatever is needed in his dormitory, besides to estand, matrices, coverlid, table and chairs;—to have he stead, matrices, coverlid, table and chairs;—to have he clothes distinctly marked;—and pay for hoard, washin mending, incl. lights, sext in Church, and Tutton \$150 p. annum. The current expenses of each term to be paid advance.

The year will be divided into two Terms of 22 years.

distant. The current expenses of each term to be paid in distance. The year will be divided into two Terms, of 22 week and. After the summer term, a vacation of five weeks there the whiter term, one of three weeks. No additional harge will be made for board during the spring vacation natruction will be given in the Latin, Greek and Freuch Languages, and in slit the Laginah branches, usually taugh idemies.
have been well acquainted with Mr. Robot.enus F

Circulars containing more particular information may be had at Mr. Pierce's Bookstore, No. 9 Cornhill, or by addressing the subscriber at Amberst.

March 27.

R. B. HUBBARD.

SCHOOL ... Joy's Building.

THE next term of the ARCADE HON SCHOOL, begins on MONDAY, March 20.

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March 27. E. VALENTINE, Principal.

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AND Sale by WH. PERRCE, 9 Cornhill, MACNISH ON DRUKENESS. The Anatomy of Brankenness, by Robert Maenish, author of the "Philosophy of Steep," and member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. From the fith Glasgow edition.

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MARTHA, by Rev. Andrew Reed.

MACKNIGHT ON THE EPISTLES.

March 27.

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Vol. XX-No. 15-

Tempera

SOUTH SEA ISLA We copy this from the "
(We copy this from the "
perance Advocate" for Jun ier quoting letters receive lissionary, and British ar

ance Societies, relative to de by the importation of dis islands of the South Sea lands of the erance Society state the erance Society state the receipt of letters, the Committee gresolutions, viz. of the London Mission

That we deeply sympa hren in the South Sea islan thren in the South Sea islams tan, in view of the distresses agency of some of our con a brought apon them; and sies which that agency he tracting in those islands the pel, demoralizing the charactants, and destroying, in very and souls of men.

That it he, and horeby is, to these persons who

That these persons who is sporting ardent spirit to the let or in any way connected it, to be used as a drink, by or partially civilized nation, whether the injury which whether the heir fellow men, in minis s. multiplying their disea r lives, and endangering th her than the benefits which, ion of this traffic, can resul whether the principles of ives of humanity, and even

th not to induce them, in well to abstain from it.

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of the Christian religion, the Saviour, do not forbid a practice or the promotion or their fellow men; and whet whated as well as in their indi-tor are not bound to make str-dering efforts to promote its & That it be, and hereby is

ed to all Christian legisle orality so strongly mark rious to the social, civil, athe traffic in ardent spirit, a the traffic in ardent spinessed, or its continuance in a large the sanction of Christian le 1. That editors of papers at findly to the cause of temper at the United States, be, and

JOHN TAPPAN, GEO. ODIORNE, HEMAN LINCOLN, JUSTIN EDWARDS, ENOCH HALE, JUN he Pasteral Association of meeting in Boston, May 2 following resolutions, viz. That we hear with deep

countrymen are engaged spirit to the South Sea is it to be used as a drink; the e diseases, demoralizing That we deeply sympathise in these islands, and in Great of the distresses which the of the distresses which the glt upon them, and especial hindrance which they have progress of the gospet, and r of civilization and Christiania. That, as ardent spirit is king of which is highly injust and minds of men; as it their intellectual elevation overment, and their secretics.

e in it, to be used as a drink, a exporting or furnishing of zel and partially civilized sof men, is, in our view, a she revealed will of God,—the ought to be reprolated a ghout the world.

That we will cheerfully ce treads of humanity, by the dation, the exertion of kind mail solitable ways, to cause festly immoral, so disgraceful to destructive to our fellower to cause.

That it be, and hereby is, res That it be, and hereby is, reastly suggested to the considers and churches, whether of this traffic by members of annifestly a violation of the interest of the gospel, and especial ben; and whether suitable areas ought not to be taken in offensive to God, and so he the Christian church.

That if be, and hereby is, reastly suggested to the considerations. stly suggested to the consid-itors, whether the perpetu

tors, whether the perpetus, by licensing men to pursus tion of the great principles of as of political economy; as as of political economy; an natinuance of legislation on t red by the public good, it ou e ground of defending the con-vits of the traffic, and not on t-WARREN FAY,

WARREN FAY, will be supported by the Manager resolutions have been good associations of the Manager than 43 sociations of the Manager than 45 sociations and by the General we shotise senbracing more than 46 the gaspel, and more than 46 the reference to the same subjustmently of the Presbyterian at Stutes, at their succeing in 2, 1534, passed the following Them. That we deeply sympathing ren in the South Sea islands, ton, in view of the distress we agency of some of our cour brought upon the same of our cour

brought upon them, and dep